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ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE ORPHAN BOY.

O e'er thou hast heard the sad plaintings of grief,
And to penury's wants stretched the hand of relief;
O thy bosom for misery o'er heaved a sigh,
Oh! stranger, list to the poor orphan boy.

A prey to misfortune and sorrow from birth,
Unfriended and unbefriended I came upon earth;
Of all that could render life joyous bereft,
A wand'rer alone in the world I was left.

No father was I ever favored to see—
No mother to watch o'er my frail infancy,
For scarce my eyes op'd to the light of the day,
When my parents were both, alas! summoned away.

And now without friends and without any home,
Unheard, forlorn, I am destin'd to roam;
The child of misfortune and sorrow am I—
A helpless, a hopeless, and poor orphan boy.

Dear must we hang'ring, sad and distrest,
But pity, kind strangers, then soften thy breast,
To give me, I ask but a few crumbs of bread,
Give me but a shelter for my aching head.

Then to Heav'n will I daily offer my prayer,
That thou may'st be happy, and long life to share
Life's choicest delights—and until he shall die,
Thou shalt ever be blessed by the poor orphan boy

CARIAS.

LINES.

Let not he man; whatever he may favour,
Unless thy God approve it,—do thou not.
But those are actions ruinately divine,
These do;—and God, who heeds not sinful man,
Will bless thee; and, if man thy course oppose,
The larger increase God shall give of grace,
These the pavilion shall rejoice; the smiling earth,
And all therein contain'd, shall give thee pleasure;
And heaven at last shall thy abiding be.
And oh! this earth, when in its richest dress,
Has scarce sufficient loveliness, to yield
Thy mind one thought of heaven's magnificence!
If God o'erspreads this globe with good and beauty,
Wakes up the spring from winter's torpid bed,
And leads her on to summer—summer crowns
With autumn's golden tiara—and pours
From thousand rocks the cooling water brooks,—
Extensive spreads the sun's congenial warmth—
And breathes refreshment o'er a panting world—
If God, for fallen, abject, sinful man,
Thus multiplies his blessings;—what will be
The passing glory of that happy place,
Where all his pow'r, for those who serve him here,
Will be exerted to adorn and bless?

MORTIMER.

ADVERSITY.

I've stood to contemplative hours,
When fate has struck some dreadful blow,
When the dark cloud of misery lowers,
And every earthly hope is low;
When all that man has laid in store,
Of Afric's bright and glitt'ring ore,
Cannot assuage the agony
That almost drowns the soul in woe—
And scatter'd like the stricken tree,
In all by one relentless blow.
When death, with his pale grisly troop,
Would be a welcome visitor;
When pride, which ne'er before would stoop,
To aught that earthly standard bore,
Is now as the babe at birth,
Beneath were silent laid in earth;—
When Avarice would count the gold,
Which ne'er a night reveal'd untold,
As nothing—balanced with the ill,
That gave misfortune's cup its fill.
For mortal, in such sacred hour,
How man would bear fate's cruel power—
I've look to see what firmness then
Would raise his uncomplaining soul,
Above the narrow sphere of men,
To glory's best and brightest goal;—
Yet found, alas! that every turn
Of destiny's unsparing wheel,
Would make his soul impatient mourn,
To think what next its stroke might feel.
I've seen him shrink from every woe
Heap'd on his inborne head,
And sink beneath the lengthened blow,
When hope, for but a time had fled.
For him'd on woman, too, when fate
Had fill'd her cup of sorrows high,
When prospects here were desolate,
And she was left alone to die:
When adverse fortune drew her down
To scorn Despair's abhorr'd abyss,
And every expectation flown,
She felt no trace of former bliss.
Yet, have I seen mild Patience there
Depicted in her tearless eye,
And if the lowest must cope, would dare
To wipe its chestnut sorrows dry;
E'en misery has not power to harm
That calm and sweet serenity,
But added to her every charm,
Which shone more bright in agony.
Within the depths of untried woe
She rose superior to her fate,
And leaving earth, with all below,
To man and his terrestrial state,
Fix'd not her soul before that ONE,
Who sits on Heaven's Imperial Throne.

W. X. Y.

TO ——— ———.

What softness o'er that visage plays,
What sunshine beams from either eye,
As if the bright and azure rays
Of heaven were dancing lightly by;
The dimple on the rosy cheek,
The lily on the marble brow,
The clust'ring locks how rich and weak,
Were human skill to paint thee now.

There is a melting charm of sadness,
Pure spirit, o'er thy features drawn,
As thou could'st love, O, love to madness,
The soul thy angel form had won:
Not like the mournful devotee,
Whose look is tinctured oft with woe,
But soft as zephyrs o'er the lea,
When summer west winds gently blow.

Thou wert not form'd for human love,
Nor should'st thou, fairy girl, dwell here,
But in the ethereal realms above,
Which seem destined for thy sphere;
Symbol of the sparkling azure eye,
How blest the soul that looks on thee,
Thou transient herald of the sky,
Thou letter of Eternity!

ORASMYN.

LINES ON READING

"My gentle harp! once more I waken
The sweetness of thy slumbering strain."
Moore.

Ah! thou canst play the poet yet,
And sweep the trembling lyre,
And in a strain I'll ne'er forget,
Thou'st set my soul on fire.

Write on! then noble bard! write on!
Raise higher still thy song:
And thy green isle, where thou art gone,
Shall still thy strains prolong.

In future days the bard will sing
Of thy immortal fame,
And make the scare concave ring,
In honour of thy name.

The lover oft with joy will sing,
Those lovely notes of thine;
Which to his memory quickly bring
Each thought, each word divine

Of that dear voice and eyes so bright,
Whose glances pierce the soul;
Whose beams surpass the morning light,
Whose accents smoothly roll.

The warrior on the battle field,
'Mid carnage, death and flame,
Will never to a tyrant yield,
If he but hear thy name:

For thou hast urged him on to death—
To fall amid the slain;
To fight until his latest breath,
But ne'er to wear a chain.

The christian too, you comfort gave,
When loss and friendship's rives,
Your song hath said, beyond the grave,
You'll find repose in Heaven.

Then noble bard! then still write on,
Still sweep the trembling lyre;
And when thou art from Erin gone,
May I possess thy fire.

L. S. A.

SELECTIONS,

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

From Clarke's Commentaries.

RIDDLES.

We learn from the Scholiast, on Aristophanes, that it was a custom among the ancient Greeks to propose, at their festivals, riddles, or very obscure sayings, both curious and difficult; and give a recompense to those who found them out; which generally consisted in either a festive crown, or a goblet full of wine. Those who failed to solve them were condemned to drink a large portion of fresh water, or of wine mingled with sea water, which they were compelled to take down at one draught, without drawing their breath, their hands being tied behind their backs. Sometimes they gave the crown to the deity in honour of whom the festival was made: and if none could solve the riddle, the reward was given to him who proposed it.

Of these enigmas, proposed at entertainments, &c. we have numerous examples in *Athenæus*, for example:—

"Who gives, and does not give? Who has not, and yet has?"

This may be spoken of an enigma and its proposer: he gives it, but he does not give the sense: the other has it, but has not the meaning.

"There is a feminine nature, fostering her children in her bosom; who, although they are dumb, send forth a distinct voice over every nation of the earth, and every sea; to whomsoever they please. It is possible for those who are absent to hear; and for those who are deaf, to hear also."

The relator brings in Sappho interpreting it thus:—

"The Nature, which is *feminine*, signifies an epistle, and her children whom she bears are alphabetical characters; and these, being dumb, speak and give counsel to any, even at a distance; though he who stands nigh to him, who is silently reading, hears no voice."

Here is another, attributed by the same author to *Theodectes*:—

"Neither does the nourishing earth so bear by nature; nor the sea; nor is there among mortals a like increase of parts; for, at the period of its birth it is greatest; but in its middle age it is small; and, in its old age, it is again greater in form an size than all."

This is spoken of a shadow. At the rising of the sun in the east, the shadow of an object is projected illimitably across the earth, towards the west: at noon, if the sun be vertical to that place, the shadow of the object is entirely lost; at sunsetting the shadow is projected towards the east, as it was in the morning towards the west.

Here is another, from the same author:—

"There are two sisters, the one of whom begets the other; and she who is begotten produces her who begat her."

Day and *night* solve this enigma.

The following I have taken from *Theognis*:—

"A dead seaman calls me to his house; And, although he be dead, he speaks with a living mouth."

This dead seaman is a conch, or large shellfish, of which the poet was about to cut. The mouth by which it spoke, signifies its being used as a *horn*; as it is well known to produce, when opened at the spiral end and blown, a very powerful sound.

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCE.

Josiah Culbertson and Mrs. Thomas, highly deserve a niche among the revolutionary worthies of the Upper Country. It has been stated in the body of the history, that Gov. Rutledge, in 1776, sent up ammunition to the whigs to keep the tories in subjection in Ninety-six District. A part of this was lodged with Col. John Thomas, husband of Mrs. Thomas, who lived in the district now called Spartanburg, part of old Ninety-six. In the spring of 1780, while the British besieged Charleston, it was guarded by Culbertson and twenty-five men, and the arrival of the British inspired the tories with fresh hopes. Col Moore, a royalist, afterwards killed in Georgia, determining to be early conspicuous, raised a body of 150 tories with a design to take that ammunition. Upon the approach of Moore with such a superior force, the guard, except Culbertson and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Thomas, fled, many of them leaving their guns behind—Culbertson said all he could to get them to fight, in vain; and being under the cover of a strong log-house, he determined to fight the tory party himself. Accordingly, he loaded his guns, Mrs. Thomas, in the mean time, being employed in moulding bullets for him to load and re-load; and stood upon his defence. When the tories came within reach he fired upon them in such rapid succession that believing the whole guard to be under cover of the house, they took to their heels and ran away.—I have stated before, that a considerable quantity of ammunition was hid by Major McJunkin, in hollow trees, until reclaimed by him for Sumpter—this was the same ammunition defended by Culbertson, and it was expended by Sumpter in his attack on Rocky Mountain, and at the battle of the Hanging Rock.

In this point of view, Culbertson's defence, besides the bravery of it, became highly important in its consequences, for Sumpter could not have commenced his operations without that ammunition.

By the following article from the British Traveller, it will be seen that a schism has taken place in the Methodist Episcopal Society in England, of a serious extent.

THE METHODIST DISSENSIONS.

The dissensions among the Methodist body, which originally arose at Leeds, in consequence of the attempt made by members of that persuasion frequenting Orange Chapel, in that town, to have an organ erected therein to accompany divine service, and which was objected to on the ground, as alleged, of its being a departure from the original simplicity of the doctrines and observances prescribed by the founder of their religion, John Wesley, came before the late Conference in London, for decision.

The decision was against the innovators, as the church-music-admiring Methodists have been called. This, however, has not had the effect of reconciling the non-conformists, who, instead of succumbing to the decision, have had a meeting of their own body to consider what course they should adopt.

The result of their deliberations has been, that they have determined on erecting the organ.—For the purpose they have employed an eminent organ builder, who is at present in London, engaged in the completion of its erection. It will be opened in the most solemn manner in the course of next week, and Mr. Charles Wesley, a relative of the founder of the Methodist connexion, is expected to perform on it for the first time on the occasion.

They have gone further, and at a meeting on Wednesday, determined to form themselves into a distinct religious body, under the designation of the 'Wesleyan Protestant Methodists.' A solemn protest against the decision of the Conference was also subscribed by the Trustees, stewards, local preachers, and leaders of the non-conformists, on behalf of the members generally. They also subscribed a solemn declaration of the motives and grounds of their proceedings.

Their protest, among other matters, declaims against the effects of that unchristian and irresponsible authority exercised by the preachers, and confirmed by Conference, in making, altering, suspending, or abrogating laws binding upon the whole Methodist body, without consulting the societies, or any persons appointed on their behalf—a power assumed by no other Protestant authorities in the world, civil or ecclesiastical.—They also protest against the Conference securing to themselves the property of the connexion, in the chapels, schools, &c., built by the people, and for the debts upon which the trustees alone are responsible. They protest against alterations which they say have destroyed the primitive simplicity of Methodism, and defaced its original character, and against forms of government, terms of authority, and titles of distinction, assumed by the preachers, not only without the sanction of the Rev. John Wesley, but in contradiction and contempt of his recorded judgment and writings, and even against the laws of the connexion. They protest, finally, against submitting any longer to the unlimited authority of the preachers, as contrary to Christianity, the practice of the primitive church, and the privileges of English subjects.

Founded on the sentiments contained in this protest, they came to a series of resolutions, the principal of which was, that it became the duty of all friends of Christian liberty to unite in opposing such arbitrary proceedings, which are contrary to the New Testament, to the canons of the Church of England, and to the usages of every Protestant church in the world. A committee was also nominated, to communicate with the different Societies in the United Kingdom, and to prepare suitable laws for the new society, as consistent as possible with the original rules of the Rev. John Wesley, to be finally submitted to the whole society.

The number of seceders in Leeds alone amounts to 2,000. It is expected they will be joined by at least 30,000 more of the connexion throughout the United Kingdom.

"Mississippi Guards."—The traveller and historian as far as I am informed have passed by unnoticed, one of the most useful of all the various tribes of insects—the Mississippi Guards. In Mississippi, and the States in the same parallel, there are large tracts of country which abound with such numerous swarms of flies, commonly known by the name of horse-flies, that the herds of cattle would be compelled entirely to desert their pasture grounds were it not for the kind protection they receive from the Mississippi Guards. The Guards inhabit the driest and hottest sand knowls. They live on the various species of flies which infest the stock. They resemble very much the yellow jacket, both in size and appearance; there are, however, larger and smaller guards adapted to the different kind of flies on which they prey. The earth for some distance around the sand hill that constitutes their barracks, is trodden firmly by the cattle of the neighbouring country, forming what the herdsmen call a stomp. Hither the cattle repair, with wild and headlong fury, whenever they are beset beyond further endurance with the large horse flies and other tribes of insects that infest their pasture grounds.

At the sound of their approach, the guards turn out of their subterraneous barracks and parade over their sand hill, moving to an fro, resembling swarms of bees. So soon as the infuriated herd of cattle arrive, they arrange themselves around the sand hill, and become almost as still as statues, though literally covered with flies, which are drawing blood from almost every pore; not a cow is seen even to switch her tail. At this moment the guards sally forth on the flies which cover the cattle. Each guard seizes a fly, clips off his wings in the first place, jerks out the proboscis, though buried in the skin of the beasts, and bears off the fly, a struggling, wingless prisoner, to the sand hills, and there scrathes a hole in the sand, drags in the criminal, and by means of a peculiar shuffle of the hind feet, covers up the hole as he descends, and in an instant, the guards mounts up through the sand in a different place, leaving the poor fly buried alive. He again proceeds to the cattle in quest of another. In a short time, not a fly of any description can be seen. The cattle, under the vigilant protection of their guards, at length lie down and chew the cud in peace. A gentleman who has a large stock of horses and cattle, has been so fortunate as to have his pound selected by a company of guards for their place of abode. He is never under the necessity of having his cattle or horses driven up to the pound, they always come of their own accord, to rid themselves of the large horse flies with which that whole vicinity abounds. The guards are always found at their post, ready to seize the blood thirsty tormentors of the cattle, and to inflict on them a punishment, the same with that which Numa Pompilius first instituted for the vestal Virgins who should break their vow.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

THE PATRIOTIC SUFFERER.

What is it that you would impart to me?
If it be aught towards the general good,
Set honour in one eye, and death i' the other,
And I will look on both indifferently:
For let the gods so speed me as I love
The name of honour more than I fear death.

SHAKESPEARE.

Remember, O my friends, the laws, the rights,
The generous plan of power delivered down,
From age to age by your renown'd forefathers,
So dearly bought, the price of so much blood.
O let it never perish in your hands!
But piously transmit it to your children.
Do thou, great Liberty, inspire our souls,
And make our lives in thy possession happy,
Or our deaths glorious in thy just defence.

ADDISON.

It was at the height of the panic which the progress of the French revolution sent to the hearts of the ministers, the retainers, and the bigoted and rashly zealous admirers and supporters of the British government, that Mr. Gerrald became a member of an association in England, whose objects were to render the election of members of Parliament annual, and to extend to every man the privilege of voting for them. The means by which the society proposed and attempted to obtain these objects, were, by gathering, as far as they could, the approving voice of the great body of the people, and by presenting a petition to Parliament.

Few have forgotten the turbulent state of British politics just about this period. The violent and angry contentions in both houses of Parliament, relative to the hostilities against France; the vigorous and determined opposition made by the Premier and his adherents to every plan of reform, not excepting the one which he himself had once supported; the measures offered, commended, and resisted, to put down, silence, and disperse those societies and combinations whose various aims were reform, and who were accused of seeking a revolution; the increase of such combinations, their boldness, and the indignant tone of remonstrance which they displayed in their speeches and petitions, their public declarations, manifestoes, and addresses to the people; the associations that began to take the field against them, and who, in the vehemence of their loyalty, and their horror of disaffection and revolution, arrayed their forces against the cause of freedom in general, and in the indiscriminate fury of their attacks upon those whom they denounced as libellers and incendiaries, struck a blow at the liberty of the press itself—these things, with their influence upon the vast and fluctuating expanse of popular opinion and feeling, all presented a sea for the vessel of state to navigate, rough and tempestuous, indeed, and vexed with the raging of contrary winds.

But Mr. Gerrald was not a man to be discouraged by the difficulties, deterred by the impediments, or daunted by the dangers that thickened around his path. His family was respectable, his manners were amiable, and his mind, naturally capacious and powerful, had been cultivated and refined with peculiar diligence and care. Ardent, enterprising, and eloquent, convinced by anxious study and solicitous observation that the ends of the society with which he had connected himself were just, beneficial and necessary, and the means by which they undertook to obtain those ends strictly constitutional, he entered into their proceedings and projects with alacrity and spirit; he spoke with great ability, energy and intelligence, at their meetings, and the best and most elegantly written productions which they published to the world, were from his pen; his superior talents and acquirements necessarily gave him a conspicuous standing among the members, and they sent him to Edinburgh, as their delegate to a political assembly, constituted for the furtherance of their views, which was called the British Convention.

The rulers of Scotland, whose devotion to the existing government was truly Jacobitical, and who beheld in every innovation, however advantageous, the stealthy footsteps of dreaded revolution, seemed to have resolved, by a stern, inexorable, and decisive effort of legal power, to crush what they thought the first buddings of subversion, and to drive its busy and daring authors effectually from the land. This, the peculiarities of the Scotch system of criminal jurisprudence afforded them a facility in achieving. By it, a party is put upon his trial, without the preliminary of the finding of a bill by a Grand Jury; the assize of jurors is first appointed by the public prosecutor, from which the court select fifteen; every objection made to the competency or impartiality of a juror is settled by the court alone; the want of statutory regulations gives the judges the power of making almost what offences they please indictable, and of inflicting such a species and degree of punishment, as their prejudices, their apprehensions, or their interests may suggest.

Some of the principal members of societies, whose delegates sat with Mr. Gerrald in the convention, were arrested, tried, and condemned to a transportation of fourteen years on a charge of sedition. Among them was Thomas Muir, Esq. an advocate of very considerable abilities. Mr. Gerrald was not appalled by the portentous thunder cloud, that now darkened over and menaced him with its lightnings. His courage was so far from failing him, and his ardour was so little diminished, that his spirit seemed to rise with the pressure upon it. He attended the meetings of the convention as regularly as ever, displayed his usual eloquence and talent, and frequently presided. It was but a short time after, that he delivered one of the boldest and most forcibly argumentative speeches, to which it had ever listened. He felt that he was engaged in a just and righteous cause; he felt that it was the cause of his country; he knew that all he sought was to benefit and prosper her; his heart acknowledged no other aim, glowed with no other hope; its beatings were for her good—her advantage—her happiness, no personal considerations, no mean, contracted, selfish wishes centred in it; the tide of generous emotions ran high; the warm and liberal affections predominated, and were easily kindled up into fervent excitation and active impulse. He considered also that there was a great duty, a high responsibility incumbent upon him. He was the representative of others—he stood in the stead of those who esteemed, and had honoured and confided in him; who had selected him as the most capable, who looked up to him as their champion, and who relied undoubtingly upon his strength of resolution and unwavering constancy of purpose. He was determined not to violate or neglect his trust. He would persevere with fearlessness, and show the friends of liberty that their faith was not misplaced—that they had not given praise to the unworthy—that they had not mistaken him. He had put his hand to the plough, and he scorned, now in the hour of danger, when the demon of persecution was abroad, meanly to desert it. He kept his ground with the firm and lofty port of conscious right.

At length the cloud which had been deepening around him, and muttered, and threatened, discharged its vengeful bolts. The anticipated evil came. On the morning of the 5th of December, 1793, a warrant was served upon him. This was about three months after the condemnation of Mr. Muir. He immediately gave bail, and on the evening of the next day went to a meeting of the convention. Whilst Mr. Gerrald was in the act of addressing the members, relative to the presentation of a petition to Parliament, the Sheriff entered for the purpose of dispersing them. Mr. Gerrald continued to speak, regardless of the interruption. The Sheriff becoming loud and imperative, the Chairman said, that they were lawfully assembled, and he would not leave his seat unless force was applied. He was then pulled from it. Upon this, Mr. Gerrald was called upon to take the chair. He did so, making the same declarations, and protesting against the intrusion and outrage. He was similarly treated. The convention then broke up, the room was cleared, and the Sheriff closed the doors.

Mr. Gerrald requested a short delay of his trial from the Lord Advocate, that he might have an opportunity of seeing his family in London, and arranging his affairs, which was granted. During his absence, some of his associates and few prominent coadjutors, were brought to trial and convicted. His friends pressed him earnestly not to return. They expostulated with him; they pointed to the issue of the late prosecutions, and warned him that his fate was sealed. "They told him it were idle to expect justice—and to return would be, in fact, to rush upon ruin; but it was all without effect. He thought himself morally obligated to go; his word was pledged; he was armed with the mental panoply of intentional rectitude: his confidence in the excellency of his principles was unshaken, and he was resolved, at all hazards, to maintain and vindicate them in the face of the world.

Mr. Gerrald's trial for the indefinable offence of sedition, came on before the High Court of Justiciary. He objected to the presidency of the superior judge for having prejudged his case and the case of every delegate to the British Convention, by openly asserting, in a large company, that they deserved transportation and even public whipping; and when a person present observed, that the people would not endure with patience the infliction of such a punishment upon those individuals, he had replied, "that the mob would be the better for the spilling of a little blood." Mr. Gerrald offered to prove these facts; their truth was not denied; and if any desire of preserving the ermine of justice free from the suspicion of pollution had existed in the breast of that judge, or if he had possessed the feelings and principles of an honorable man, he would have left the tribunal. But the matter was laid before his brethren upon the bench, who, of course, were surprised and indignant at the absurdity and insolent presumption of the objection, and the Lord Justice Clerk kept his seat.

The principal thing in evidence against Mr. Gerrald was, a speech in favor of his plan of Parliamentary reform. The names "convention," "sittings," "committee," &c. were then adduced as of Gallic origin, and sophistically tortured into an indication of a revolutionary design. An attempt was made to fasten upon him a consent to the use of a *vive la convention* and a *ca ira*, which were written upon some of the papers of the convention; but it appeared that one of the members had invented them of his own accord, for his own amusement, without the authority of the convention, or the knowledge of Mr. Gerrald. When this poor, this despicable endeavour to support the accusation had ended, Mr. Gerrald defended his conduct in a speech replete with learning, various and profound, and lit up with the brightest beams of the eloquence of the soul.

He spoke with firm and indignant severity of the manner of his arrest, and his treatment subsequently to it. "I was brought," said he, "before the sheriff of this county by the operation, not by the regular service, of a warrant.—When I was taken up, I asked for the warrant, but it was refused. My papers were taken out of my bureau and carried before the sheriff.—Knowing that those papers could contain nothing to criminate me, I claimed them as my property, and signed the claim without any hesitation. I am shocked, however, to think that so gross a proceeding should take place in any country, as a disclosure of secrets by taking private papers. Since the original seizure of my papers, a private letter has been arrested in its passage to me from London, and in an attempt to see the contents, has been destroyed without its ever reaching me. I demanded what could be the object of this procedure. I was informed that it was for the purpose of collecting evidence against me. This collection of evidence, then, it seems, may be made with impunity in Scotland, by as gross a violation of the laws of the land, as certain other collections are made, of which the collectors, when taken, are afterwards hanged." He avowed and justified his efforts in the cause of annual Parliaments and universal suffrage, and undertook to show by argument and from ancient authorities, their advantages, expediency, and constitutional conformity. In the course of his remarks, he thus refers to the example afforded by our own country: "I, myself, resided during four years in a country where every man, who paid taxes, had a right to vote. I mean the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. I was an eye witness of many elections which took place in Philadelphia, the capital of the state, an industrious and populous city, and can safely assert that no one riot ever ensued. For, in truth, gentlemen, the representative had no interest distinct from his constituents. The office which he undertook was rather a burthen than a benefit, and as the government was too poor to purchase, and the people too virtuous to barter away their liberties, (even if the case had been otherwise,) so the deputy, though he had every opportunity to serve, had no temptations to sell his constituents. What, then, has been found by experience to be wholesome food for Americans, can never prove hurtful or poisonous to Britons, the parent stock from whom Americans are descended." He quoted passages from the most eminent political and legal writers in support of his opinions. He alludes in the following manner to his illustrious friend, Sir William Jones.—"Gentlemen, Sir William Jones, a name too distinguished in literature to derive splendour from any encomiums I can bestow upon it, and who has acted as a judge for more than twelve years in India, previously to his departure, published a tract, in which he vindicated the doctrine of *universal suffrage*. At a very early period of my life I was honoured with the friendship and patronage of this gentleman, and I am sure he would deeply feel, even after this long separation, any calamity which might befal me. A calamity (if it be one) certainly not altogether, but in some measure, perhaps, produced by conversation with those whose practices were pure, and whose principles I conceived to be just, and who were, therefore, objects of reverence among men. Yet this very gentleman, at this very period, holds an office of great trust and great emolument in his majesty's important settlement of Bengal, and unseals those sacred fountains of justice which gladden and refresh fifteen millions of men." He ably repels the insidious attack made upon the system and proceedings of the convention, and vindicates its names and terms by a reference to ancient legal usage; he skilfully removed the veil of misrepresentation, wiped away the dark and dishonest colouring with which the fancy of their opponents had imbued them, and exposed the utter fallacy of their inferences. His language, notwithstanding the unbecoming and indecent interruption of the overbearing and irritated Justice Clerk, is uniformly correct, and oftentimes elevated and beautiful. There is so much liveliness and fertility of imagination, such soundness and vigour of judgment, such depth and range of research, such powers of reasoning, so much magnanimity of sentiment and greatness of soul, such lofty intrepidity, nobleness of resolution, and grandeur of expression exhibited throughout the speech, as must raise the admiration, and call forth the sympathy of every liberal, intelligent, warm-hearted, and high-spirited man who reads it, however he may differ in political opinion from him who delivered it; and it would alone sustain and bear out the assertion of Mr. Fox, in the House of Commons, that Mr. Gerrald "was a man of distinguished talents." I will make a few extracts, to demonstrate that these remarks are neither extravagant nor insecurate.

In the commencement, he says—"Gentlemen, if, at an early period of my life, it had been announced to me, that the task of defending the rights and privileges of nine millions of people, would have devolved upon me, a simple individual, I should certainly, from my youth up, have devoted my whole time, with unremitting application, that I might be enabled to execute so sacred and important a trust. Unfortunately, though a considerable period has intervened between the time of my being served with an indictment and my trial, yet I have been in a great measure distracted by various avocations, and my health much impaired by continual sickness. From my duty, however, no earthly consideration shall induce me to shrink. I, this day, come forward to advocate a cause, that which the sun never shone upon one of more deep and general concernment; and impressed with this awful consideration, I advance to it with a tremor that shakes every fibre of my frame. But whatever be the result of this day's deliberation, I shall always look back to the part which I have taken with the consciousness of a man who has endeavoured well; for, however weak the flesh may be, the spirit is strongly inclined to the service." In another part of his speech, the following observations occur—"Gentlemen, if fugitation is, in the eye of the law, deemed a presumption of guilt, appearance by party of reason must be deemed a presumption of innocence. Notwithstanding the pressing solicitations and strong inducements held out to me by the society who delegated me, and who would have paid my bail, I determined to come down and appear before you. Can there, then, exist a stronger proof of the consciousness of the purity of my own intentions, than my having voluntarily appeared before that tribunal which I might have shunned, and from which innocence itself has fled!" After a quotation from Blackstone, he says—"Now, if words have any meaning, what does this establish but the doctrine of *universal suffrage*! For I know of no other definition of liberty, than that those who are bound by the law, should have a share in the making of it, either personally or by deputy; and no other idea of slavery, than that state in which men are governed without this consent. Men who make laws for me, may, indeed, impudently tell me that I am free, for men may lie; but unless I have some share in the appointment of those who are to govern me, I can in no sense be said to be my own governor, but, on the contrary, have no more concern with the government of my country than I have with those of Turkey or Morocco. Now, if the strict observance of this principle be necessary to give government a moral right to take away the property of the subject, in how far greater degree should the same principle be observed as alone constituting a solid ground of authority which can empower the legislation to frame laws, for a breach of which men are to be deprived of their lives! It has been said, also, that the plan of universal suffrage is visionary and impracticable. But this observation, if true, though it may mark the plan itself as absurd, must necessarily discharge from blame all those who have proposed it. For a nonentity, like a phantom, is not to be dreaded, and a plan that is attended with no danger, is certainly no object of legal prosecution. No, gentlemen, our Creator, I am confident, has placed every thing that is valuable, every thing that is necessary for our happiness, within the grasp of human attainment. If, then, we should wantonly indulge wishes, and pursue objects, which are neither proper for us, nor attainable, the true and only punishment should be, (as it must be,) the frustration of our hopes, and the anguish of our disappointment.—If, like children, we cry for the moon, like children, we should cry on." Previous to an investigation of the ancient state of the Scottish representation, he makes these spirited remarks—"I know much nonsense has been talked about virtual representation; but if representation be not real, it is no representation at all. I wish to God that the supporters of virtual representation, would impose on us only virtual taxes, and inflict virtual punishments, but this they will not do; therefore, till that event, I do not think they have any right to more than virtual taxation. Gentlemen, I lay down these principles as subjects for your consideration merely; for I hold that every inconvenience is to be borne for the preservation of the general peace. But whenever governments act directly contrary to the end for which they were instituted, when instead of being the guardians, they become the oppressors of our liberties, common sense, common justice, and express law authorities will tell us, they are no longer objects of obedience: and this our ancestors confirmed, when they established the revolution." After showing that the views of the convention were to revive, and not to destroy the constitution; to bring back, not to take away the benefits of the revolution, he expresses himself in the following energetic and strikingly figurative language. "Yet, notwithstanding the present system of government is a libel upon our real constitution, the word constitution, constitution! is rung in our ears with unceasing perseverance. This is the talisman which the enemies of reform wield over the heads of the credulous and simple; and, like old and wicked enchanters, having first bound them in the spell, take advantage of the drowsiness which their arts have created. But to hear placemen and pensioners talking of a constitution when their whole lives are one uniform violation of its principles, is like a monk preaching population, or a farmer-general commiserating the distresses of the poor." And a little further on, he adds—"Gentlemen, the public prosecutor has, in vague and general terms, charged me with an intention of overturning the constitution. But I now call upon him in terms particular and precise, to declare whether the system under which he acts has not rooted out every valuable principle,

every wholesome regulation, which the revolution produced; whether those regulations are a living spirit or a dead letter; whether placemen and pensioners do not now swarm round the treasury bench like vermin on the banks of the Nile. And even when by a mockery of our understandings, they vacate their seats for a short time, for what is called the Chiltern Hundreds, are they not again re-elected!—elected, did I say! No! again nominated by the peer who originally sent them, in a manner as peremptory as the king, by his Congé d' Elire, nominates a bishop! This, gentlemen, is not idle declamation; it is solid fact, and incontrovertible proof. I, therefore, call upon you, my countrymen, in your turn, and ask you, how you can conscientiously lay your hands upon your hearts, and solemly declare, before God and the world, that I have attempted to overturn a system, of which, it has been proved to you, not a vestige remains? Do you not know, that those who instigated this prosecution, when called upon to revise these principles of the constitution, as they could not answer the arguments of the patriot Wharton, preserved a sullen and criminal silence? What, then, must you think of a state prosecution which rests for support on so sandy a foundation: or what, rather, must you not think of the conduct of those men who, while they are heaping upon my devoted head the charges of treasons, conspiracies and sedition, can give the real scandal of so notorious and wilful an insincerity?" The passage which I will now extract contains a noble burst of glowing and impassioned eloquence. "Gentlemen, it is a very melancholy consideration in the present times, and it is with a mixture of grief and astonishment I speak it, that the very same kind of arguments which at the dawn of the reformation were made use of by the Catholic clergy, who were endeavoring to hold the people in the fetters of superstition, are now made use of by those very persons who, for purposes equally selfish, are repressing the progress of political information.—Cardinal Bellarmine, a man eminent for learning, but vehement in his opposition of religious reformation, declaims particularly against the impious attempts to diffuse knowledge among the lower classes, and to lay open the holy scriptures to vulgar eyes. Religion in those days, it seems, like government in the present, was to be believed and confided in without being examined. Oh! preposterous insult to the dignity of human reason! Oh! blasphemy against the author of all goodness! As if the parent of knowledge were capable of giving a revelation to his creatures, to be adopted for ages by millions of reasonable beings, that would not stand the test of human enquiry! The true religion, like all free governments, appeals to the understanding for support, and not to the sword. All systems, whether civil or moral, can only be durable in proportion as they are founded on truth, and calculated to promote the good of mankind. This will account to us, why governments suited to the great energies of man have always outlived the perishable things which despotism has erected. Yes! this will account to us, why the foul stream of prejudice and calumny, which is continually washing the dissoluble fabrics of all superstitious impostures, passes, without injury, by the adamant of christianity."

The following remarks are sensible, and well expressed. "We all know that the human mind is suffered to be active in the improvement of those civil arts, which conduce to the comfort and happiness of human life, I mean the mechanical arts; and shall the grand art of all, that of making men secure in the enjoyment of their acquisitions, I mean the art of government, be alone neglected, alone compelled to be stationary? But abandoning the principle and reason of the cases, the facts themselves contradict the assertions of our adversaries. Our constitution has never been stationary. It has been in a gradual state of improvement; and a writer, to whom this country had the honour of giving birth, I mean Hume, expressly tells us, that the history of England is little "else than a history of reversals." There is much solidity and legal acumen in this bold but merited censure of a *dictum* from the bench. "During my trial a principle has been laid down by the the Lord Justice Clerk, which I deem to be in the highest degree reprehensible, as it strikes at the root of that confidence which all men should repose in law, and of that security which all men have a right to expect from it. The Lord Justice Clerk declared that the judges had a *discretionary* power in annexing the punishment to the particular crime of sedition. Had a judge in England held a similar doctrine, the judgment-seat would have tottered under him. If law be a certain rule of action, defining the offence and annexing the punishment, the degree and nature of the punishment should be specified with equal precision, as the degree and nature of the offence, otherwise we hold our freedom as mere *tenants at the will* of a judge, and not as we ought by the known and explicit declaration of the laws. Lord Camden, the first law authority in England, has said, that 'Discretion is the law of tyrants; in the best men it is caprice, in the worst it is every folly, vice and infirmity to which human nature is liable."

Gentlemen, let not the word *discretion* mislead you. Legal discretion is not the arbitrary discretion of the judge. No; it is as well defined by Lord Coke, *discernere per legem quid sit justum*, to discover through the medium of the law that which is just and proper. "Judges must determine," (says the preamble to an old statute of Henry VII.) "not by the crooked cord of discretion but by the golden met-wand of the law." A beautiful expression and full of intrinsic wisdom, there is something that rouses the feelings, quickens the pulse, and knocks at the heart, in the generous enthusiasm, the complete self-devotion, breathed forth in the following passage:—"But the particular circumstance to which I beg leave to chain down your attention, is the assertion of the public prosecutor, that if you were convinced that my intentions were pure, you were bound in duty to pronounce my acquittal. Yes, gentlemen, this is the solid rock of my defence; the purity of the intention by which I was actuated. Could any thing but an ardent love of truth, and a desire of promoting the happiness of my fellow creatures have induced me to brave the present prosecution, and by dispelling the mists of prejudices which darkens their understandings, promote the happiness even of my prosecutors themselves? In this glorious though arduous undertaking, by what possible motives of gain or ambition could I have been actuated? Examples have not been wanting of men of whom the world was not worthy, who have fallen victims to an active and zealous virtue; but their fate will never deter firm and well regulated minds from the performance of that which they will consider as the most sacred of duties, the fulfilment of their engagements to their oppressed and insulted country," and again, "To achieve mighty conquests is the lot of few; because few there are, who have either ability or opportunity to obtain them. But to cherish and disseminate the principles of peace and good will towards all men, is certainly the duty of all, because it lies within the power of all, and must contribute to the happiness of all. Moderate talents, steady exertion, and good intentions are fully adequate to this end. This was all to which the members of the Convention made pretence; and they repose themselves with confidence upon the judgment which their country may pass upon their conduct, whether the powers which they displayed, and the means which they adopted, were not well calculated for its attainment."

I could have very easily have selected superior specimens of the erudition and argumentative ability displayed in this most forcible appeal to the feelings and the judgement, but they would necessarily have extended this article to an undue length, and however excellent or interesting in themselves, might not prove remarkably entertaining to the greater part of my readers, many may think that my extracts have already been sufficiently copious, and some may think them not a little tedious. I do not, however, believe that the number of the latter will be very great. I was induced to quote more freely than I had at first intended, from the effect which a second perusal of the speech of this highly gifted and unfortunate gentleman produced upon me, and from the after thought that as it was familiarly known to few, and would be altogether new to many, its sentiment and spirit might give them as much gratification as they have afforded to me. I will now content myself with transcribing the conclusion, which is so pure and radiant a flow of eloquence, that it would do no discredit to some of those celebrated men, whose remembrance has been embalmed by their genius, whose praise is continually sounded by the voice of fame, and, whose effusions are held up as the choicest models for imitation. Gerrald looked to posterity for justice, when it was denied him in its boasted sanctuary, let posterity render it to him. "Gentlemen, when I look forward to the political horizon, the prospect seems awful and gloomy, to a degree, at which the best men must shudder, and the ablest men must feel themselves incompetent to describe. Every thing is turbid and portentous. Indeed a blacker cloud never hung over this island. Those who are versed in the history of their country, in the history of the human race, must know that rigorous state prosecutions have always preceded the era of convulsion; and this era will be accelerated by the folly and madness of our rulers. If the people are discontented, the proper mode of quieting their discontents is, not by instituting rigorous and sanguinary prosecutions, but by redressing their wrongs and conciliating their affections. Courts of justice, indeed, may be called in to the aid of ministerial vengeance; but if once the purity of their proceedings is suspected, they will cease to be objects of reverence to the nation; they will degenerate into empty and expensive pageantry, and become the partial instruments of vexatious oppression.—Whatever may become of me, my principles will last for ever. Individuals may perish, but truth is eternal. The rude blasts of tyranny may blow from every quarter, but freedom is that hardy plant which will survive the tempest, and strike an everlasting root into the most unfavourable soil. Impressed with the justice of these sentiments, dungeons, fetters, exile, carry no horror to me."

After a quotation of some length from Algernon Sydney, he proceeds, "Gentlemen, I am in your hands. I feel not the slightest anxiety, if it would promote the cause, I would cheerfully make the sacrifice; for if I perish on an occasion like the present, out of my ashes will arise a flame to consume the tyrants and oppressors of my country.

"Moral light is as irresistible by the mind, as physical by the eye. All attempts to impede its progress are vain. It will roll rapidly along; and as well may tyrants imagine, that by placing their feet upon the earth, they can stop its diurnal motion, as that they shall be able, by efforts the most virulent and pernicious, to extinguish the light of reason and philosophy, which happily for mankind is every where spreading around us.

"Surely the experience of all ages should have taught our rulers, that prosecutions can never efface principles; and that the thunders of the state will prove impotent when weighed against patriotism, innocence, and firmness. Whether, therefore, I shall be permitted to glide gently down the current of life, in the bosom of my native country, among those kindred spirits whose approbation constitutes the greatest comfort of my living, or, whether I be doomed to drag out the remainder of my existence, amidst thieves and murderers, a wandering exile on the bleak and melancholy shores of New Holland, my mind, equal to either fortune, is prepared to meet the destiny that awaits it. *Sen me tranquilla senectus.*

"To be torn a bleeding member from that country, which we love, is upon the first view, painful in the extreme; but all things cease to be painful when we are supported by the consciousness that we have done our duty to our fellow creatures, and a wise man rising superior to all local prejudices, if asked for his country, will turn his eyes from 'this dim spot which men call earth, and will point like Anaxagoras to the Heavens.'

"Gentlemen, my cause is in your hands.—You are Britons.—You are freemen.—Nothing more, therefore, is necessary to be said. You have heard the charge, you have heard the evidence, and you know the punishment which follows upon conviction. Weigh, well then, whether the charge itself involves any guilt, whether the evidence produced adduces that charge upon me, and above all, whether in case of conviction, the punishment which I am to suffer, is not more than proportionate to the offence.

"Before I take my leave of you this night, perhaps for ever, let me remind you, that justice is in every situation, and in none more than that of a jury, to be administered in mercy. Upon your strict attention to this grand moral maxim, depends your own final doom and unalterable allotment, and to those who refuse to practise it, 'the throne of mercy will be inaccessible, and the Saviour of the world will have been born in vain.'"

Let us recollect that the speaker was so much debilitated in body from long illness, that he sat down exhausted in the midst of his speech; let us consider the circumstances which were peculiarly calculated to depress and dispirit him, to cast a damp over the ardour of his soul, to check and send back the stream of high thought and generous emotion, and to lay a cold and benumbing grasp upon the best energies of his mind; he was a stranger, at a distance from his family and his home—he stood before a frowning bench; fresh from the condemnation of his friends, and to whom his talents and accomplishments had rendered him pre-eminently obnoxious, and he addressed a jury selected by that bench.

The well-called jury, after a senseless and intemperate harangue of the Lord Justice Clerk, which, I wish, I had room to present for the amusement of those professional gentlemen who may not have seen it, and who may chance to cast their eye over these desultory remarks of mine, returned a verdict of "guilty" with all dutiful expedition. The stroke was severe, but it was not unexpected, nor did it wither or subdue, it fell upon one whom the assaults of calamity could not easily overcome; one whom the foot of arbitrary power might trample down into the dust, but whose free and expanding spirit scorned the shackle, and smiled disdainfully at the vain attempts of mighty malice to crush or to control her. The elastic spring of his mind was beyond its presumptuous and destructive reach. When the verdict was pronounced, and Mr. Gerrald was asked whether he had any thing to say, he replied with Roman fortitude and dignity:—"My Lord, I have very little to say. I am as little hurt, as I am surprised at the verdict returned, inasmuch as I find that the public prosecutor himself in the House of Commons, anticipated the fate which I was to meet; but, my Lord, I trust that a moral and enlightened world, collectively, will do justice to the purity of the motives which have actuated my conduct; and I glory in being the advocate of a cause, with which is complicated truth, justice, and freedom, which I know must and will ultimately triumph."

He was sentenced to 14 years transportation. Thus were the golden hopes of liberal and exalted ambition forever blasted. Thus were the talents that would adorn and advance a nation, rudely driven from it by haughty prejudice and judicial cruelty. The unhappy fate of Gerrald, the patriotic sufferer, will be lamented by the free-hearted and high-minded of every political cast. Difference of political opinion will not diminish their admiration for his genius, his eloquence, and his virtues; nor lessen their sympathy for his unmerited misfortunes, and the vengeful outrages that were perpetrated against his feelings, his honour, and his liberty. We who are removed by the situation of our country, and the freedom of her institutions, from the prejudices which sway and influence the determinations even of the intelligent on the other side of the Atlantic, should strive to rescue from oblivion the names of those who have endured much for freedom's sake, and whom attempts have been made to degrade and to disgrace. Let us reverence nobleness of soul, wherever we find it. Let us do justice to worth, particularly when oppressed and scoffed at; and however we may disapprove of the prudence of some actions, or the policy of others, let us admire and give praise to the pure intentions, high resolves, and warm and generous emotions, in which they had their source. This is what an Emmet and a Gerrald aspired after, when the night of misfortune darkened over them. In the hour of condemnation they appealed to posterity for justice, the only boon they craved, the only entreaty they deigned to make, the earthly hope they clung to most eagerly was, that posterity would vindicate the purity of their motives—that no man "should charge them with dishonour,"—that opprobrium and reproach should not be permitted to rest upon their memories. And shall we disregard this entreaty, and deny this boon? Never, while a spark of magnanimous or heroic feeling lives within the bosom!

J. B. S.

Evening Post.

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From the American Sentinel.

THE ELECTION.

	MAJORITIES. Jackson.	Adams.
Philadelphia City and County,	4871	
Lancaster,	1400	
Chester,	100	
Delaware,		215
Dauphin,	700	
Lebanon,	510	
Montgomery,	700	
York,	1050	
Cumberland,	1300	
Perry,	1040	
Franklin,	200	
Adams,		400
Northampton,	2300	
Bucks,		170
	12491	
	585	
	14000	

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

MAJORITIES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION.

Burlington, about	1000
Gloucester,	300
Cape May,	100
Salem,	120
Cumberland,	90
Middlesex,	800
Essex,	900
Morris,	200

In Hunterdon the Jackson Ticket has a majority of nearly 800.—*Aurora.*

The report of the Engineers to the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, contains the following estimate of the expenses of that work, for the coming year:

Approximate estimate of expenditures incident to the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, during the year, commencing on the 1st of September, 1828, and ending on the 31st of August, 1829,	
Cost of grading and bridging as per contracts, from Baltimore to Dorsey's Run, 7¼ miles, at an average of $23,855 per mile,	$172,912
Thence to Ellicott's mills as per contracts, 4¾ miles, at $5,810 per mile, inclusive of a wooden viaduct across the Patapsco,	25,245
Thence to Forks of Patapsco, 10 miles, at $3,600 per mile,	36,000
Wooden viaduct across Patapsco above Ellicott's mills,	3,000
Thence to the mouth of Middle Run, 16 miles, at $4,000 per mile,	64,000
Wooden viaduct across N. Fork, Patapsco,	3,000
Thence across Parr's Spring Ridge, 4 miles, at $5,000 per mile,	20,000
Thence to the Monocacy, 13 miles, at $2,500 per mile,	32,500
Viaduct across the Monocacy,	10,000
Thence to the Point of Rocks, 11 miles, at $5,000 per mile,	55,000
Probable cost of grading and bridging from Baltimore to the Point of Rocks, 66 miles,—aggregate,	$415,657
Average cost per mile of the foregoing items,	$6,298
Probable cost per mile for paving with broken or McAdamized stone,—pavement 6 inches thick,	1,500
Cost of wrought-iron plate rails, per mile, viz: 36 tons, at $80 per ton, prepared for laying, and delivered,	2,880
Cost of laying rails, one-half of wood the remainder of stone, all materials except the iron plates included per mile,	3,620
Cost of one sleeping, 8½ feet long, for each mile,	896
Contingencies—per mile,	900
Average cost of construction per mile, being the amount of the foregoing items,	$16,000
Deduct average cost of grading and bridging, together with contingencies as above, viz...	7,201
And we have for the average cost of *paving* and *railing* per mile,	$8,798
Cost of 50 miles for *paving* and *railing*, at $8,798 per mile,	$263,880
To which add aggregate cost of *grading* and *bridging* from Baltimore to Point of Rocks, as above, viz: 66 miles, at $6,298 per mile,	415,668
Amount required for construction during the ensuing year,	$679,548
Probable cost of examinations and surveys, for the ensuing year, estimated from the returns of disbursements, made on account of surveys for the months of May, June and July last...	12,700
Contingencies including the cost of instruments, stationary, clerk hire, office expenses, &c. &c. as per return of Capt. M'Neill,	13,000
Approximate amount of expenditures for the ensuing year, ending on the 30th of September, 1829,	$705,248

The Waterford Reporter, in giving an account of the arrest of John Christie, near the nine Locks, for the murder of Isaac James, in Upper Canada, has the following:

The wagon and horses were found with him. We understand he discovered great guilt when he was taken—but on the investigation in Troy on Saturday, he and his wife being examined separately, both denied the murder. On the examination of one of their children, a boy, four years old, it appeared by his story, that he saw his father murder James, and that his mother assisted in committing the horrid deed!

The Wilmington, N. C. Recorder, states that some of the planters on Cape Fear River, will lose a considerable portion of their luxuriant crops by the birds. Prodigious swarms of those little depredators, settled themselves in those fields, which were sowed late in the season. Some planters have lost 1000 bushels, and others in proportion to the extent sowed. One planter whose loss is estimated at 800 bushels, computes the quantity of powder and shot expended in the protection of his fields, at seventy dollars.

The process of sinking a reservoir at the North part of the town of Providence, is likely to lead to an important result. The workmen have struck upon a solid vein of anthracite coal about 20 feet below the surface, into which they had dug five feet without getting through it. Some specimens of the coal have been taken from the vein, and we are assured by gentlemen who have tested it (says the N. Y. Mercantile) that it ignites as readily and possesses as good qualities as the Lehigh.

An "*Sea Serpent*" has lately been seen in Alabama by several witnesses. It appeared to the eye of the observer about 20 feet long, and 3 broad; and its motion and appearance are described as "gentle, and undulating, graceful, terrible and sublime." The long absence of the famous *Sea Serpent* from our waters is now accounted for.

On Monday last, at the U. S. armory at Springfield, Ma. the coal-house of the manufactory was set on fire by a spark from the forging shop, and entirely consumed with its contents, amounting to 34,000 bushels of charcoal, worth $2,000 The volume of flame was immense, but the course of the wind fortunately directed it clear of all other buildings.

Singular.—A short time since a gentleman of Providence, R. I. was out in the suburbs endeavouring to get a shot at a large eagle. Suddenly the eagle sprang upwards, and continued to wing his flight spirally to an immense height, nearly out of sight, when he fell to the earth, nearly on the spot from whence he had flown. On approaching the eagle a small weazel was observed to run from the body, and on examination it was found the animal had got under the eagle's wing, and commenced feasting upon his blood, until the noble bird fell from exhaustion. The little marauder then made his escape.

FEMALE INDUSTRY.

An account is given in the Norhich, Ct. paper, of cloth wove by the Thomes Manufacturing company's mill, including the number of yards completed by three young women in six days, amounting to 3,303, or an average of 183½ yards per day, by each of the girls. One of them wove 1,183, or 197 per day. It is stated to be nothing strange in that mill.

BAD NOTES.

Bills of the Washington Manufacturing Company, made payable at their office in Whitehall, have been for some time in circulation. The Whitehall Republican says, "It is true that there is a company, nominal or real, who have paid the necessary fees, and organized so far under the general law of the State, relative to Manufacturing Companies, as to obtain a certificate of incorporation, by the style and name of the "Washington Manufacturing Company." But we are well informed that no capital has been paid into the joint stock fund, and from what we have witnessed of the movements of certain agents in this business, the whole transaction, so far, is a fraud upon the public confidence. The company has no office in this village."

The number of miles traversed by many of the Nantucket whalemen, in their daring pursuit, is almost incredible. There is one person belonging to that hardy Island, George Washington Gardiner, who has passed over a million of miles on the ocean, and taken one thousand and sixty-four whales. The whalemen keep a memoranda, by sketching in their journals the form of a whale, whenever they have succeeded in capturing one; and it would be considered the basest of forgery to make a false entry of this kind.

John Whitney, who, having been charged with assisting in the abduction of Morgan, some time since left his residence in Monroe county, N. Y. and has hitherto eluded the search of the civil officers, despatched in pursuit of him under the authority of Gov. Clinton, has voluntarily returned home. We learn that he was immediately arrested by the sheriff of Ontario, and put under recognizance for his appearance at the next term of the court of general sessions for that county.

Among the sentences past at the last session of the Municipal Court in Boston, were the following:—

Jonathan D. Bascomb, Nathan Lang, and Robert White, convicted of advertising Lottery Tickets for sale contrary to the act of 1825, chap. 184, were severally fined $20 and costs, which amounted to $19 45 in each case.

Shawneetown, (Ill.) Sept. 27.—We understand from the farmers that great havoc is every where made and making by these mischievous animals, Squirrels—They were never seen in so great numbers before. A gentleman of veracity informed us, a day or two ago, that he killed upwards of 400 in and about his field in one day, and that the next morning they appeared as numerous as ever. They are seen constantly swimming backwards and forwards across the Wabash, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers, and are killed by the boys and sportsmen, in great numbers, at their landings. It is a new fact to us, in the natural history of these animals, that they should swim rivers from a mile to a mile and a half in width, but it is every day verified by the eyes of our inhabitants.

Up to the 1st October, 1826, there had arrived at Quebec 597 vessels, and 10,360 settlers; up to the 7th October, in 1827, there had arrived 565 vessels, and 16,783 settlers. Up to the same date, 1828, there has arrived 625 vessels, and 11,567 settlers. The number of settlers this season, is nearly equal to that of 1826, especially when allowance is made for the difference in the time at which the two statements is given.

According to the official statement furnished by the Custom House authorities, it appears, says the Quebec Mercury, that the number of American vessels employed in the commerce of the Upper Lakes is 53, and aggregate amount of tonnage is 3,611, exclusive of the steamboats. The number of trips performed by the different vessels to the several ports of the Lake, amount in the agregate to 572. The article of salt, alone, shipped for the upper Country, has amounted for the season to 30,000 barrels, and that proportion may be computed the gross amount of merchandise of all kinds. When the Ohio and Pennsylvania canals are completed, it is confidently expected that the importance of this trade will become much greater. At the opening of the Champlain canal, there were only 20 vessels on Lake Champlain; last year there were no less than 200, and now the number is calculated at 250. The probability is, that the whole of this produce will be imported into Great Britain (on the completion of the Welland canal) carried by *British* vessels from Quebec.

A new article of commerce is noticed in our review of the market. Upwards of three hundred barrels of Maple Sugar have been received by the canal, which has been sold at five cents a pound. Last season, we understand, a parcel of about seventy barrels was received. It is supposed the manufacture of this article will increase, and that it will soon be one of considerable importance. The supplies of sugars from New Orleans have already increased to such an amount, that they are rapidly taking the place of foreign sugars, and it is supposed by many intelligent persons, that in a very few years the supplies from New Orleans and elsewhere, will be sufficient for the consumption, and that no foreign sugar will be required.—*N. Y. Adv.*

AMERICAN GRAPES.

About two years ago, a gentleman of the name of Beininger discovered, on an Island in the Susquehanna river, near the mouth of Conestogo, some bunches of what he considered as very fine grapes. Some of these bunches he brought to this city, and, after examination, they were pronounced, by all the gentlemen who had a knowledge of this kind of fruit, to be grapes of a very superior quality to any heretofore discovered in our country. This season Mr. Beninger brought several bunches of these grapes to this city, some of which weighed about two pounds.—They are of a purple color, grow very close together, the stone or kernel is very small, the skin thin, and the juice of a most delicious taste, and are pronounced by judges to be equal, if not superior, to any of the foreign kind introduced into our country, and being indigenous, have nothing to fear from our climate.

Mr. Beininger, who has now removed to York county, has left a few roots of this grape, (now two years old,) with Mr. Henry Keffer, of this city, where they can be obtained by the lovers of this kind of fruit, price 50 cents each.

Mrs. Pike, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Pike, formerly of Waterford, Me. has lately fallen a victim to the ignorance and presumption of a steam doctor. The following particulars of the transaction we copy from the Bangor Register:

It is stated to us, that the deceased was a strong, healthy woman; that she complained on Friday and Saturday of a cold. On Sunday she appeared rather more ill, though she got up in the morning, made her bed, and set up some time.—At noon she was induced to send for a Steam Doctor. After taking, as our informant expressed it, 4 or 5 pukes in quick succession, she appeared much distressed and somewhat deranged, which alarmed her friends. The Doctor gravely told them, that she had some time in her life taken opium, and these appearances were no more than what might be expected, for his medicine was battling the opium, and would soon gain the day. Thus, their apprehensions were quieted, and the operations continued,—alternately puking, then raising the steam to the highest power, then dashing on the body the coldest of water; all the while pouring down Cayenne, to keep up the inward heat, till Monday night, when the patient expired.

An extraordinary woman.—There now resides in Montgomery county, in this state, a lady in the 55th year of her age, who weighs 310 pounds. Her stature is rather low; she is the mother of ten children, nine of whom are living, and she says none of her relations are above the ordinary size. At 20 years of age she weighed 135 pounds commenced becoming corpulent at about 30; her general health is good, but from her unwieldly size she can walk but a few steps. *Nashville Banner.*

INDIAN MURDERS.

At a special U. S. Circuit Court, at Prairie des Chiens, in Michigan, in September last, seven Winnebago Indians were put on trial for murder, shooting, scalping, &c. and Wan-i-ga (the sun) and Chick-hong-ee (the little ox) convicted and sentenced to be hanged on the 26th of December. The others were discharged. Counsel for the prisoners, assigned by the court, Charles S. Hempstead, Esq. of St. Louis. David M. Nott, indicted for the murder of John Bonner, was admitted to bail of $10,000.

The New York Commercial Advertiser gives the following view of the patronage at the disposal of the corporation of that city:

The Mayor, 1; Clerk of the Common Council, and 2 Assistant Clerks, 3; City Treasurer, 1; Comptroller and his Deputy, 2; Counsellor and Attorney of the Board, 2; District Attorney, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, composed of 1 Judge and all the Aldermen, 1; Clerk of the Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, 2; Street Commissioner and his Deputy, and Collector of Assessments on opening streets, 3; Commissioners of Estimate and Assessments for opening streets, 28; City Surveyors, 13; Street Inspectors, 13; Justices of the Ward and District Courts, 6; A Clerk to each, 6; Commissioners of the Alms House, 5; Marshals, including the 1st Marshall, 60; Butchers, 245; Licensed to vend Spirituous Liquors, including Tavern Keepers, Grocers, and Excise, 3200; Measurers of Grain, 44; Do. do. Lime, 8; Do. do. Lumber, 12; Do. do. Charcoal, 12; Do. do. American coal, 2; City Weighers, 26; Gaugers, 11; Wood Inspectors, 20; Pounsbeckers, 25; Special Justices and 2 Police Clerks, 5; Sealers of Weights and Measures, 1; Clerks of Markets, 11; Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, 1; Superintendent of building new Penitentiary, 1; City Printer, 1; Superintendent of Alms House at Bellevue, Hook-keeper, Physician and Assistant, and 4 under keepers, 8; Carmen, 2100; Watchmen, Captains and men, 500; Hackney Coaches, 180; Public Porters, 100; Keeper of the City Hall and 2 men, 3; Superintendent of the old Alms House, Clerk and 3 Assistants, 5; Keeper of Bridewell and 2 Assistants, 3; Do. of old State Prison and 2 Assistants, 3; Do. of Penitentiary and 2 do. 3; Superintendent of Repairs, and men employed in the work shop, say 20; Contractors for digging and paving streets, and men employed under them, say about 200; Total, so far as ascertained, 6892; Digging Wells, setting Pumps, &c. in the amount of $11,732; Printing and Stationary, to the amount of 6,771.

☞ There are great numbers of others, deriving employ under the Corporation, of whom we are not sufficiently informed to speak with accuracy, but who would swell the number to above SEVEN THOUSAND!!

Fraud on the Post Office.—We have understood that for some months past, a gang of suspicious gentry has been hanging around our Post Office, the Exchange, &c. We learn that an attempt was made yesterday to obtain possession of funds transmitted through the mail to a merchant of this city. A clerk to the mercantile house alluded to applied in the course of the morning for letters for his employers, but not having the change for the postage, retired to procure it. During the short period of his absence, an individual applied for the letters, paid the postage, and received them. Shortly after the boy returned and ascertained that the letters had disappeared, of which fact he gave immediate notice to his employers. One of the letters contained a draft for two thousand dollars on the Mechanics' Bank and information was immediately given at the Bank, with directions to stop the draft, as also any person presenting it. Scarcely had the information been given when the draft was presented by a person unknown, who was detained until the true owner's appeared, when he was arrested, carried to the police office, and fully committed for trial.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

John Fox, otherwise called Salamander, was on Wednesday evening arrested on the Collect by Homan and J. B. Hays, and has been identified as the man who, in company with Boyer and Van Tassel, in August last, seized Mr. Jarvis's son near Peck-slip, and took from him $50, pretending to be police officers. Boyer and Van Tassel have been convicted and sentenced. This Fox is the great slight-of-hand man who advertises to perform wonders.

On Saturday night last, while a gentleman was walking through Collect-street, he was attacked by three ruffians. One of them knocked him down, another jumped upon him, and a third rifled his pockets, taking his pocket book and about 60 dollars in money. They then made off. Two gentlemen happening to be near, succeeded in securing the last mentioned robber, while his two comrades were taken by three watchmen. All three were securely lodged in the watch-house.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

THE WINNEBAGOES.

The Winnebago Chiefs now amongst us, are objects of much attention and curiosity. We mentioned on Monday that they were to visit the Park Theatre that evening. The play was The Virgin of the Sun—Rolla, Mr. Wallack.—We learn that the Chiefs expressed their astonishment and admiration of the brilliant scenery and representations in their own peculiar manner, and appeared to be much gratified by the entertainment. Yesterday they visited the navy yard, and went on board the Erie sloop of war, lying in the East River, which fired a salute while they were on board. In the evening they attended the Bowery Theatre; and this afternoon they will be present at Castle Garden, to witness the ascension of Mr. Robertson with his balloon, accompanied by a young lady. This beautiful spectacle will, no doubt, excite their surprise and admiration, though Indians are generally shy of appearing to marvel at any thing among the whites. The names of those Chiefs are as follows:—

Naw-Kaw, or "The Wood." He is an aged Chief, being now ninety-four years old, hale, strong, firm in muscle and limb. He is one of the Car-ra-maw-ne branch. Mr. Catlin, the artist, whose picture of Red Jacket has been so much admired, took a sketch of Naw-Kaw yesterday, and intends to take others. But they are reluctant to sit, as they have a superstition that if their likenesses are taken, some ill will befal them.

Wau-kawn-haw-kaw, or "Snake-Skin," one of the Day-kau-rays.

Hoo-wau-kay-ray-kay-raish-nee-kau, or the "Little Elk." He was engaged in the celebrated battle of Tippecanoe, and instantly recognized General Harrison as he entered the New York Hotel yesterday, to call upon General Brady, of the army. Gen. Harrison informed us that he found several of his old acquaintances among them, some of whom were opposed to him at Tippecanoe, and several at the memorable siege of Fort Meigs. Little Elk, is one of the Car-ra-maw-nees.

Shau-co-o-nee-kaw, or "The Spaniard."

"Wau-kawn-zee-kaw, or "The Snake."

Nau-heigh-kee-kaw, or "He who moistens the wood." This chief, though now but 38 or 39 years old, has been a distinguished warrior against the Americans, particularly during the siege of Fort Meigs.

Ho-rah-paw-kaw, or "Eagle Head."

Wau-tsho-zhoo-kau, or "The Leader."

Wau-kaun-tshah-zee-kaw, or "The Yellow Thunder."

Tshi-zhun-kaw-kaw.

Nokh-tshook-he-kaw, or "He who breaks the bushes."

Hah-kaw—"The Third."

Wau-kaun-taher-heigh-kau, or "He who commands the thunder."

Tshee-o-nuah-ee-kaw, or "He who is in the house."

Maw-nau-pay-kaw, or "The Soldier."

Haw-kay-tshah-nee-hay-kaw, or "She who follows." This is their only female companion, who accompanies them to mend their mockasins, and sometimes to look after their cooking. She is the wife of "Yellow Thunder," and we must do her the justice to say that she is a very exemplary, obedient, and silent helpmeet, who sits quietly in the corner, and eats her food with carefulness, while her lord and master is dining in better style at the table.

The Winnebagoes are a branch of the Sioux—a very warlike tribe. We have turned into such books upon Indian history as we have at hand, but find less about the Winnebagoes, than of almost any others of the North Western Indians. Carver, who visited them in 1763 or '64, thinks the Winnebagoes originally resided in some of the provinces belonging to New Mexico, and being driven from their native country about a century before his visit, took refuge in these more northern parts. His reasons for this opinion are given at length, and are plausible. But if his statement was accurate as to their strength, there has been an extraordinary exception in their case, from the general decrease of the Indian tribes since the settlement of the whites. Carver computes the number of their warriors at 200. Maj. Forsyth and Mr. Kinsey inform us that they can muster 1500 warriors at the present time, and the tribe comprises about 7,000 people. Their system is so perfect, that they can bring all their warriors into the field at two days' notice. They have been engaged in all the wars against the United States, and their feelings were rather inimical towards us when they commenced this journey. They have heretofore been much at war with the Foxes, the Osages, the Pawnees, and the Pattawatimies. Towards the latter they are hostile now. Rock River is the boundary between the Winnebagoes and the Pattawatimies. The former own that "immensely important tract of probably one hundred and fifty miles square, situated between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi, and generally known as the Mining District."

This tract, though not more valuable to the Indians than any other tract of uncultivated territory of equal extent, would be of almost inestimable value to us. It would open a free and uninterrupted communication to us, by the best route, between our great chain of western lakes and the Upper Mississippi; between which and through the tract of country, there seems no reason to doubt that an uninterrupted and easy water communication may be opened, at comparatively a trifling expense. The country itself is described as a rolling country, of the description usually called upland prairies, with but little wood or timber, of any kind. The soil of a great portion of it is said to be very suitable for the purposes of agriculture; but its chief riches are beneath the surface. This whole extended tract of country forms perhaps the most abundant and the richest repository of lead ore to be found on the globe. It is literally exhaustless, and easily accessible—frequently lying at a depth of not more than twelve feet beneath the surface. It is calculated that not less than *twelve million pounds* of lead have been obtained in this district the present year." The traffic of these Indians has been carried on principally with the American Fur Company on the Upper Mississippi. They have ever believed themselves the greatest nation on earth, and even when they commenced this journey, believed that in fair fight they were an overmatch for the United States. It was with the humane view of undeceiving them in this respect, that they have been invited to make their present journey. It has already produced the desired effect; for though proud, confident and hostile when they set out, the old chief Naw-Kaw has been telling them for a few days past, that they had behaved foolish—that the pale-faces were too many for them—that they must be wise hereafter, and live at peace.

From Gibraltar we learn that the young Queen of Portugal, sailed from Gibraltar on the 7th of September for England, in a Brazilian frigate, accompanied by another.

An alarming sickness had made its appearance at Gibraltar, in consequence of which the Spaniards had established a *cordon sanitaire* in its vicinity, so as to cut off all communication with Spain by land. All vessels that had sailed for Malaga and other Spanish ports, were not permitted to enter or to land. All business at Gibraltar was at a stand.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL.

In the Senate of New York, on Friday, a communication was received from Philip Hone, Esq. in behalf of the managers of the Delaware and Hudson canal company, and read, as follows:

To the President of the Senate of the State of N. York:

The subscribers, in behalf and by request of the managers of the Delaware and Hudson canal company, beg leave respectfully to inform your honourable body that the canal is completed, and will be ready for navigating on the whole line in the course of the coming week; and that the rail road from the termination of the canal to the coal mines, is in a state of forwardness, and will be finished during the present autumn.

In communicating this information, the managers would do injustice to their feelings, were they to withhold the expression of their gratitude to the legislature for the aid which has been so liberally extended to them, and they are desirous to evince that this aid has been faithfully applied to its object, and that the undertaking which has been patronized by the legislature will produce all the benefits to the state which has been anticipated.

The managers respectfully represent to the legislature that they have, during the construction of the canal, refrained from all publications, which might (in case of failure) have disappointed the expectations of the public; but now that it is completed, they are free to declare, that no work of equal magnitude, has been constructed in Europe or America, with such limited means, in so short a period, and with such persevering industry; and they respectfully invite the attention of all, without a fear of comparison with any work in the union.

It is the intention of the managers to accompany the first boats from Honesdale, in the state of Pennsylvania, (at the termination of the canal and the commencement of the railway,) to the Hudson river; and I am directed to request the Senate will appoint a committee of their body, to unite with a committee of the house of assembly, to accompany them on their excursion, in order that the legislature may be correctly informed of the state of the work, and the manner in which the funds have been applied which were obtained on the credit of the state.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obed't. serv't.

PHILIP HONE,

In behalf of the managers of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

Albany, October 10, 1828.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The Directors of the Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland Steam Navigation Company, have purchased two steam boats, Philadelphia and Norfolk, with a view of placing them in their proposed line between this city and Baltimore.

By a table in the Philadelphia Price Current, we find that the imports in American and foreign vessels at Philadelphia, for the second quarter of 1828, amounted to $4,713,164—being an excess of $2,563,340 over the corresponding period of 1827.

We learn, that on Saturday night, some villains broke open the store of Messrs. Stevenson and Hart, in Third above Callowhill street, and stole about 100 pounds of silk, twelve pieces of bombazette, and some shawls, valued at about 500 dollars.

The Commissioners of the Northern Liberties, on the 21st. instant, re-elected Daniel Groves, Esq. President of the Board for the ensuing year.

The number of Deaths in Philadelphia, during last week was 98, viz.—51 Adults and 48 Children, 22 of whom were under one year of age.

Deaths in New-York during the past week—56 men, 21 women, 25 boys, and 21 girls,—total 106.

Deaths in Baltimore during the past week—Males 22—Females 16—total 38.

Mr. Caldwell has issued a prospectus for building a new theatre, at St. Louis, to cost $15,000. He offers to take half the shares himself, provided the other half, at $100 each, are subscribed for by others.

The packet ship Calhoun, which sailed from New York for Charleston, had 60 cabin passengers. The late spell of cold weather induce our Southern visiters to hurry to their homes.

A gentleman residing on the Rappahannock river, (says the Political Arena,) lately shot at eighty blue-wing ducks, and killed seventy-four. He must have used a very long gun.

It is calculated, that 15,000 vessels pass through Nantucket sound every year. There is a survey now making in Nantucket harbor, with a view to remove the obstruction to its entrance.

Two shares have lately been sold at the Federal street Theatre, Boston, the par value of which has been $1000, for $430.

On Wednesday evening, about 7 o'clock, a boy about 15 years of age was run over, in North Market street, Albany, by one of the northern stages, and he died in about ten minutes. The driver saw the boy knocked down by the horses, but did not stop.

A Miss Sabrina Brooks, of Whitehall, N. Y. spun and reeled, on the 19th July, between sun and sun, 5 runs and 40 threads of good warp yarn. Sabrina was only 15 years of age. A certificate of this is published, and the good natured editor recommends her to the young fellows looking out for wives.

Donations to the American Board, from Aug. 1 to 31, inclusive, $1,123 12, of which from Auxiliary Societies, $239 80. From Sept. 1 to 20, inclusive, $4,140 02, of which $3,125 56 was from Auxiliary Societies.

It is said that M. Chevorus, formerly Catholic Bishop of Boston, now Archbishop of Bordeaux, has received a Cardinals' hat.

The Miners' Journal mentions that boats are much wanted to bring down the coal, as it accumulates upon the landing at Pottsville.

A Watch Crystal manufactory has been established in Pittsburgh, by Messrs. O'Leary, Buck & Smith.

The Synod of Pittsburgh is now in session.

Mr. Thomas Warren, of Fredonia, Chautauque County, has in operation, a "patent machine for cutting up hat bodies," and it is said he can manufacture a hat body in one minute!

We learn from the Albany Chronicle, that on Tuesday last they had several inches of snow in Oneida county, and elsewhere at the northwest.

The Standing Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the state of Maryland, have invited the Rt. Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, of Pennsylvania, to perform episcopal duties in that diocese until a Bishop is elected to succeed the late Rt. Rev. Bishop Kemp.

The Buffalo Patriot, of the 15th instant, says, the work on our harbor will soon be suspended for the season. The contemplated length of the pier is about 30 rods, nearly one half of which is completed. About $14,000 has been expended on the work, which has the appearance of being permanently constructed.

One of the fashionable topics of conversation, in Maine, is the topic of intemperance. It is said the young ladies are quite eloquent in deprecating its results. They are right too.

In the court of Sessions in New-York, on Saturday, John Ware, Jun. brother of the notorious David Ware, convicted of obtaining goods under false pretences, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

A married woman named Younglove, aged 50 years, hanged herself at Fairfield, N. Y. on the 14th inst. Her melancholy or madness, was brought on by intemperance.

The Ohio River at Wheeling on Saturday last was two feet above low water mark.

The annual commencement of Miami University, in Ohio, took place on the 25th Sept. The number of pupils during the last year were 150. Boarding and lodging is at the rate of $1 50 a week.

A man was lately killed at Syracuse, N. Y. in consequence of a horse running over him. The man was in a state of intoxication and thrust himself in the way. If all the accidents arising from drunkenness were collected together, they would fill a tolerably sized volume.

Not a single death by Strangers' Fever was reported at Charleston, S. C. during the week ending October 11.

A steam-boat, to carry from 900 to 1000 bales of cotton, and intended for the Augusta trade, was to be launched at Charleston, S. C. on the 14th instant.

Mr. Small is elected Mayor of Baltimore, by a majority of 1401, over his opponent, Mr. Mosher.

A Gloucester (Mass.) paper complains that they have not empty houses in that village to meet the demand of their population. Marriages are taking places so rapidly that they are in great trouble for dwelling places.

There has been an early frost in South Carolina. A letter from Columbia, states that there was frost in that place on the 7th inst. The winter appears to set in early in every part of the country.

There was raised this season in the garden of Isaac McKim, Esq. Baltimore, a *Peach* of the Heath species, which weighed upwards of 15 ounces, and measured 12 1-2 inches each way round. There were many others on the same tree, weighing 13 ounces. These peaches were of excellent flavour and beautiful appearance.

A gentleman passed through Centreville, Md. a few days since, and stated that during the heavy wind of Monday last, a fire commenced in the village of Warwick, (Del.) which consumed half the town.

A Kentucky paper states, that the engineers have surveyed the river (Kentucky) from its mouth to Boonsburgh, 197 miles, and stopped at Sugar river, not being able to proceed any further.

Accounts from Indianapolis state that the tide of emigration to the west has again set in heavily, principally for the Wabash country; from 25 to 30 families are passing through that town daily, of a respectable class, and provided with the means of support and improvement.

The total amount of Cotton received at Philadelphia from Oct. 1, 1827, to Oct. 1, 1828, was 19,685 bales; same period, season previous, 30,000, being a decrease of 10,315 bales.

Mount, who was accused of killing Beddinger on board the frigate Hudson, was tried at New London on the 11th inst. and acquitted

The Saturday Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1828.

To afford room for our usual variety of contents, in addition to the interesting statement (to the Society of Friends) of Halliday Jackson, respecting the disturbances at the Yearly Meeting of Ohio, we are induced to give an extra this week, which will, no doubt, be gratifying, particularly to those interested in the present struggle between the Russian and Turkish empires. We are indebted to the New York Morning Courier for the plan of the passes of the Balkan mountains and the country in the vicinity of Constantinople.

A friend has requested us to copy from the orthodox "Friend," the counter-statement of the occurrences at the Ohio Yearly Meeting, "that justice might be done to both parties in the present controversy." As we are pretty well satisfied of the truth of the statements already published in the S. E. Post, we fear the advantages to be derived from the proposed publication would not compensate for the room it would occupy from its extreme length. However, if any responsible *Philadelphia friend* will affix his signature as a voucher for its truth, we shall be inclined to spare room for its insertion.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

Without any reference to order, and with no view of doing entire justice to the whole exhibition, we continue our remarks upon *some* of the articles which attracted particular attention, and seemed to demand especial notice; not doubting but the eye of a skillful observer, while it might find *something occasionally* for censure, would discover beauties that escaped our notice, as being above the rate of excellence at which we should venture to place our powers of discrimination. There was certainly enough to please all ranks and all grades of judgment.

Hanging against the *jambs* of the door that leads from the large hall room to the northern hall, we noticed some specimens of iron castings that will undoubtedly rank with the best that have ever been exhibited of American manufacture. One or two we shall notice. The first was taken from a well known picture called "The Last Supper," representing the Saviour in the act of addressing to his disciples the appalling sentence "Amen, dico vobis," &c.—Verily, I say unto you, that one of you who eat at meat with me, shall betray me."

The expression of the features of the different personages, are preserved with exceeding exactness; and the whole appears as descriptive, plain, and correct, as upon the picture which hangs at the shop windows of our best gilders; and this too on a scale of only about six by ten inches, and cast from the common ore of our mountains, and moulded in sand, while the face of the plate is as smooth as a polished slate.

One other deserves notice. It was a circular plate, perhaps sixteen or eighteen inches in circumference, representing "The Virgin and the infant Saviour." As there were fewer figures upon this, the features of the persons were brought into better relief; and the whole stood as full out, presenting as perfect delineation and expression as might be looked for upon a well stamped medal. Such samples of ingenuity and success are highly creditable to the state, and cannot fail of continuing and increasing the credit which we have always enjoyed in this most important branch of manufactures, when the material, skill and labour are entirely our own.

We have already noticed the samples of bank note engraving by Toppan. We ought not to overlook other specimens of the graphic *art*, which were hung along the walls; they were of exceeding richness and delicacy, and attracted the attention and elicited the highest commendations of those who were capable of appreciating their beauties and merits.

A large number of elegant chairs of great beauty and variety of construction, were shown in the northern room. Several of them appeared worthy of much praise; and one or two we should, fastidious as we are in that particular, have been content to adopt as our editorial seats. They would, we think, have inspired an elegance of thought and purity of diction, given the imagination fresh play, and the powers of expression a newness of exercise. We must seize another opportunity of speaking of the influence of these physical objects, upon moral perceptions and faculties generally, assuring our readers that they are exceedingly potent; and if we should at times rise above our ordinary diction, or show a single thought beyond our own mediocrity, they are welcome to impute them all to our pleasant situation, and the influence of such circumstances as polished mahogany, and stamped red velvet, with which the chairs that we notice particularly abounded. It may be, we mention it rather as a possibility than a probability, that some of the makers of these elegant parts of household furniture, will find their advantage in causing us to be placed in such a convenient circumstance. Within the operation of causes so entirely friendly to good writing; in which case we shall feel called upon to embalm the giver and the gift in a composition that shall show the power of elegant furniture to influence the faculties for good writing; and the necessary result will be, that the world will impute the whole piece to the inspiring influence of the chair, whereupon every wight, male or female, who lacks inspiration, but has the cacoe this scribendi, will forthwith sell his uninspiring tomes of British classics, and with their proceeds will purchase, at any price within his reach, the fancy-invigorating chair, which, like the tripod of the ancient Pythoness, will give up "thoughts that breathe and words that burn." It will be a pleasant affair to see old and young, who would compose a decent essay, or a successful ode, starting off, not to Parnassus or Helicon, but to the most fashionable chair-maker, to secure, in the form of a graceful *Fauteuil*, the real Pegassus of the times; and we, too, if the chair manufacturers take the hint, shall have the credit of bringing the steed into the field; the very idea of which, has taken us so far out of our rout—the plain beaten path of describing the components of the exhibition. There is no telling, however, where fancy will go when sent adrift in a mahogany chair, lined with red velvet and ornamented with gilded carvings.

The influences of these exhibitions, must be salutary in every light that they are viewed; but especially do they tend to give character to the manufacturer and his productions. The mechanic finds himself now in a rank to which he belongs, valued in proportion to his usefulness; and if these exhibitions, and the rewards that follow, do not every year find those who are most interested, most willing to improve, then must the mechanic and the manufacturer thank themselves for the error. We, however, will not suffer such an idea to obtrude. We know that usefulness must soon become the standard of estimation; and those who, by industry and application, can add to the amount of public convenience, must minister in a proportionate degree to their own pleasure and elevation; because, in the march of intellect, public benefit must be the aggregate of private advantage.

We tender our homage of respects and gratitude, to those gentlemen who have contributed their money and time to the advancement of the cause of the Institute; they now enjoy the great satisfaction of seeing their works prosper in their hand; and hereafter their names will be held in grateful remembrance, and be recorded with those who "have done the state some service."

Several hearth rugs were much praised by the ladies, both for their texture and their figures. They were of a new invention, and promised to be in demand.

We noticed a sword very highly ornamented, and finished with admirable excellence. So much ingenuity and good workmanship, deserved a better object.

Mr. Ramage had one or two of his small printing presses in the exhibition. They were beautiful specimens of his skill; and the visitors were gratified in seeing one of them in operation, printing the following ode, written for the occasion, by Dr. M'Henry, of this city.

PART I.

Genius of Art! from whose bounty proceeds,
The polish and blessings of life,
Thy daughter Improvement, behold how she speeds,
Careering in generous strife.
With knowledge of taste, on the high road of time,
Inspiring to views and achievements sublime,
While Invention's bright wand,
In the artizan's hand,
Points to glory the freemen of Freedom's own land.

Genius of Art! what achievements are thine!—
To delight and astonish the mind,
The efforts of knowledge and fancy combine;
But the triumph in them is assigned.
How high swell the honors of patriots with pride,
To behold the rich treasures which here are supplied,
While Invention's bright wand,
In the artizan's hand,
Points to glory the freemen of Freedom's own land!

O! genius of Freedom, where'er thou dost dwell,
There Art and Improvement shall come,
Quitting I their powers shall in grandeur excel,
And create their a glorious home,
The envy of nations by despots controlled,
Who can witness no efforts such as here we behold;
While Invention's bright wand,
In the artizan's hand,
Points to glory the freemen of Freedom's own land.

PART II.

Genius of Freedom! thine this chosen seat,
This sacred city of the father PENN,
Where FRANKLIN taught us to be good and great,
And INDEPENDENCE first the seals of men,
To give that glorious CHARTER to mankind,
Whose spirit moves resistless as the wind,
And breaks th' unhallowed chains which tyrants dared to bind.

Go on, blest spirit, aided in thy course,
By that great Power, the noblest child of Art,
Th' all-conq'ring PRESS, before whose mighty force,
The mist and bondage of the mind depart.—
Go unimpeded in thy bright career,
FREEDOM! to every generous bow in fear,
And tell the world thou'st made thy chosen dwelling here.

Among some articles of curiosity, we observed a pair of silk stockings. The worms which spun the silk, were last spring raised from the egg by a highly respectable lady in the northern part of the city; and the whole process, we may say literally, *ab ovo*, from the egg to the garment, was under her particular supervision. This was but a single act of a life made up of exertions "to be useful;" and her memory, for she did not live to witness the exhibition of her admirable ingenuity, will be held in grateful remembrance by those who admire to see the female character illustrated, by long and unremitted exertions to discharge the social and domestic duties which appertain to the active christian, the affectionate wife, and the faithful and tender mother. When such women cease from their labours, "their children" and friends "rise up and call them blessed."

Mr. Willis's pocket bugle attracted much attention, both in reference to its tones, and the neatness of its workmanship. We remember it in the hand of that able master; and we fear that few like him will be able to govern its advantages, and make it discourse eloquent music.

Some specimens of door locks were creditable to their manufacturer. We have referred to only a very few of the articles exhibited. The great crowd that continually "thronged the Hall," rendered it impossible to take notes of those things most deserving commendation. We have, therefore, trusted to our recollection of a few of the specimens, without reference to order or superiority; nothing of course would be exhibited in such a place, that was not superior in its way, and deserving especial notice, for which, however, our memory will not serve, nor our columns furnish space. We must, nevertheless, not close our remarks, without an observation upon the *company*, which really set off the exhibition, and added irresistable attractions. "Ladies fair and maidens pretty," were seen in every corner of the different apartments, adding lustre to the decorations. We of the old school forgot for a moment the frost of our locks, and joined the crowd that pressed to this or to that division of the room, as new bevies of beauty arrived or changed position. Here was seen the lively girl of fourteen, throwing her taper fingers along the keys of one of Loud's elegant pianos, teaching the ivory to look dim with their whiteness. There were congregated some a few years older, admiring the richness of Tucker's elegant porcelain; and in one of the front rooms, a matron had brought her daughter to examine the merits of a new cooking apparatus, while others betokened no less approximation towards the "holy state of matrimony," by a sidelong glance at the new carpetting, bedsteads and other varieties that mingle in the elegancies and comforts of agreeable housekeeping; another kind examined with *expressive* minuteness, the rich samples of flannels that had a downy softness, delicate to the touch, and light as the cheek of *infancy*. All ranks, all conditions, all ages, and both sexes, saw and admired. Age comforted itself with the new knit "hosen," and the easy chair; youth delighted itself with the silvery tones of the piano, the flute, and the bugle. The matron eyed with satisfaction the improvements for the culinary department; and the virgin smiled at the new gold ring and the mantel ornaments.

Some beautiful mantel ornaments, the contribution of two young ladies, were examined with much gratification by the visitors. They evinced taste and ingenuity on the part of the fair contributors; and the admiration which they excited will, without doubt, be a reward for past exertions, and a stimulant to future efforts.

The Chesnut Street Theatre will commence operations on or about the 3d of next month. Unusual exertions are making to render the attractions at this house worthy the liberal patronage of our citizens. Mr. Cooper and Mrs. Sloman will probably appear together on the night of the opening.

The Walnut Street Theatre is fitting up in a very handsome style. The front, when finished, will present a beautiful appearance. This building, is said, to occupy more ground, and the accommodations of the interior to be larger than any other theatre in the union, and we doubt not, that under judicious management it may be rendered a very fashionable place of amusement.

Mrs. Austin and Mr. Horn are engaged by Mr. Wood. They will be here next week.—Several sterling operas will be represented during their engagements. Mr. James Wallack, it is expected, will make his first appearance in this city, since his return from England, at the Arch Street Theatre, about two weeks from this.

It is estimated that the fishermen of Massachusetts pull *four millions* of dollars out of the ocean every year, in the shape of fish, &c. This is a good haul.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Cincinnati, October 16, 1828.

"The election is over here. The Jackson ticket succeeded by a majority, in the city, of 201 votes, and in the county upwards of 1600."

Extract of a letter furnished to the Editor of the Baltimore Gazette, dated

"Mobile, 30th September, 1828.

"The Cotton season for the year 1828 having expired on this day, we have the pleasure of transmitting you a statement of the total exports from this port—We have had a favorable season for the growing Crop—and notwithstanding the rot has done some injury to the plants in several counties in our state, we have, no doubt, judging by the information derived from the interior, that the exports will exceed those of the past season by from 30 to 40,000 bales—As usual, the low state of the rivers will prevent heavy arrivals until the middle of December—As to the time at which our markets will open, we cannot yet form an idea—it will, no doubt, depend upon prices and stocks in the markets of Europe—The crop of Indian Corn is much larger than the wants of this state require—Freights, we are inclined to think, will be better than last season.

"Our city has enjoyed no excellent season for health, and the improvements are extensive and of a durable kind, affording facility for the transaction of business and safety from the dangers of an element by which several suffered in the fall of the past year.

"EXPORTS to Liverpool 39642, to Havre 5351, other ports on the Continent 1846, to New-York 25236, other Northern Ports 6811, New-Orleans 2193—Total 71509 bales."

COMMUNICATION.

As the exhibition of Panoramas, &c. at No. 48 South Fifth street, seems to be but very little known among the public, it may not be improper to direct the attention of the friends of arts, and the public generally, towards it, having ourselves had an opportunity of viewing this interesting and correct representation. Among the 18 different views contained in this exhibition, the following are distinguished for their excellent scenery:—Constantinople, the Island, with the City of Zanto, Rome, Venice, built on the Adriatic Sea, Horenz, as likewise Fair Mount, near Philadelphia, taken from Lemon Hill; from this side very few have a chance to see it, although it forms a pleasing and imposing prospect. From this correct view, taken by Mr. Fischer, the proprietor of this exhibition, we may conclude that the rest of the landscapes are exactly executed. The Transparents are particularly very attractive, among which a conflagration and a military hall of Ancient Rome stand distinctly. Though all the pieces in this exhibition are executed with the greatest care, yet it is hard to believe that some of them are painted, as several objects are so natural, that one must believe it to be so.

These few lines may be sufficient to direct the attention of the public towards an exhibition which, in many respects, is worth seeing, and the price of admittance is only 25 cents. The exhibition may be seen as above every evening, at any time from 6 o'clock until 10.

NOTICE.—Rev. T. Fisk will preach, at the Universalist Church, in Lombard street, on Sunday evening, from 2 Samuel, 15, 4: "O that I were made a judge in the land."

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. W. WADE will open at No. 153 South Second street, an assortment of FANCY MILLINERY, on Saturday, 25th inst. oct. 25—3t

WASHINGTON CIRCUS,

On the Old York Road, between Tammany and Green streets.

THIS EVENING, October 25.

The performance to commence with a GRAND ENTREE.

HORSEMANSHIP, by Master Rogers, who will go through many new and pleasing Feats of Horsemanship.

SONG, by Mr. Ricardo.

TIGHT ROPE, by Mr. Hunter.

HORSEMANSHIP, by Monsieur Richer, in the character of the Dying Moor.

DWARF DANCE, by Mr. Whittaker.

HORSEMANSHIP, by Master North.

SONG, by Mr. Ricardo.

HORSEMANSHIP, by Mr. S. P. Stickney, who will introduce the Peasant's Frolic.

The evening's performance to conclude with the Most Comical, Operatical Melo Dramatical, Farcical Tragedy, that ever was Tragedised by any Company of Tragedians, called BOMBASTES FURIOSO, or the King of Tragamagnificanbandandalusia.

Doors open at half-past 6, performance to commence at half past 7 o'clock, precisely. Boxes, 50 cents; Pit, 25 cents. Children under 12 years (with their parents,) admitted to the Boxes at half price

☞ Tickets to be had at Mr. Simpson's, opposite the Circus, and at the Ticket Office. Good officers are employed, and order will be kept. No Smoking allowed within the Circus.

CLOTH STORE,

NO. 6 DECATUR STREET.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a very extensive assortment of Woollen Goods, consisting in part of

Imperial and electorate blue and black cloths.

Superfine, fine, and low price do. do. do.

Superfine, middling, and low priced green, brown, amber, olive, claret and drab cloths.

Steel, claret, Oxford, cadet, brown and blue mixt do.

Extra super blue and black cassimeres.

Superfine, middle and low priced blue, black, brown, drab, fawn, coronation, white and mixt cassimeres.

Blue, blue mixt and cadet mixt suttinets.

ALSO,

Ladies' habit and pelisse cloths, such as grecos, blues, browns, drabs, scarlet, olive, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Silk, Valencia and Marseilles seatings, silk velvets.

Blue, red, drab and mixt kerseys, flushings, and fearnaughts, canvas, Italian sewings, shirtings.

Blue, green, yellow and drab rattinets, gilt and lasting buttons, with a variety of other goods, wholesale and retail, by SHOEMAKER & LOVE.

Oct. 25—3t No. 6 Decatur street.

TURNING AND MACHINE MAKING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to build Machinery of various kinds, such as drawing frames, spooling frames on an improved plan, force pumps and presses of every description, cutting Engines Turning Engines, and lathes, Dual plates and fluted rollers, &c. &c.

Also, jobbing and repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms.

Oct. 22—3* J. H. MOORE, Manayunk.

PRICE CURRENT.

BEANS, Per bushel	$1 25
BEEF, Mess, per bbl	10 00 a 11 00
Do. Prime, do.	9 00 a 9 50
Do. Cargo, do.	7 00
FLAX, per lb.	8 a 9
FLOUR, Superfine, per bbl.	6 25
Do. Rye, do.	5 25
Do. Corn meal, per bbl.	12 00
Do. Do. per bbl.	2 62
FLAXSEED, Per bushel	90 a 1 00
GRAIN, Wheat, per bushel	1 20 a 1 30
Do. Corn, up country	48 a 50
Do. do. lower county	40 a 45
Do. Rye, up country	40 a 45
Do. Oats,	27 a 30
Do. Barley	62½ a 65
HAMS, Jersey, per lb.	11 a 12
LARD, No. 1,	9½ a 10
HOPS, First sort, per lb.	7 a 8
PORK, Jersey Mess	15 00 a 16 00
Do. Prime	13 00
Do. Cargo	11 00 a 11 50
BUTTER, per lb.	
PLASTER OF PARIS, per ton	3 25
RAGS, Foreign per cwt.	6 00 a 9 00
Do. Country do.	5 00 a 6 50
Do. Fine Linen do.	
SEEDS, Clover, per bushel	4 50
Do. Herd Grass, do.	35
Do. Timothy, do.	1 75 a 2 00
Do. Orchard, do.	1 75
Do. Millet, do.	
TOBACCO, Kentucky, per cwt.	5 75 a 6 00
Do. Virginia, do.	4 00 a 6 50
WOOL, Merino, per lb.	28 a 30
WHISKEY, Rye in hhds.	22
Do. do. in bbls.	23
Do. Apple, in hhds.	24
Do. do. in bbls.	26

MARRIED.

On Monday evening, the 13th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Staughton, Mr. JEREMIAH TURK, to Miss KEZIA PARDEE, all of this city.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. P. F. Mayer, Mr. JACOB EMERICK, to Miss MARGARET ANN EGERT, both of this city.

In this city, on the 9th inst. by the Rev. Zelotes Fuller, Mr. HORATIO G. CHASE, to Miss CAROLINE GALLEGER.

On Thursday evening week, by the Right Rev. Bishop White, RUFUS PRIME, Esquire, of New York, to AUGUSTA TEMPLE, eldest daughter of the late William L. Palmer, Esq. of U. S. Navy.

On Thursday evening, the 9th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Wiley, Mr. ISAAC F. BAKER, Merchant, to Miss ANN ELIZABETH, only daughter of Mr. C. CORNELIUS, all of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the 15th inst. by the Rev. William M. Engles, the Rev. C. VAN CLEFF, of Athens, N. Y. to Miss SOPHIA S. STILLWELL, of this city.

At Friends' Meeting, Burlington, N. J. on Sixth Day, the 10th instant, THOMAS DUTTON, 3d. to HANNAH E. daughter of William Ridgway, all of that place.

In Washington City, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Henry Vandyke Johns, Mr. WILLIAM JAMES, of the Treasury Department, to Miss MARY WEST, daughter of the late Capt. Henry Washington, of Alexandria, D. C.

At Salem, N. J. on the 16th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Cruse, LEWIS BRINTON, of Chester county, to ANN C. daughter of the Hon. Daniel Garrison, of the former place.

At Harrisburgh, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. De Witt, MORDECAI McKINNEY, Esq. to Miss RACHEL GRAYDON.

In Portland, JOHN NEAL, senior editor of the Yankee, to Miss ELEANOR, daughter of Mr. Joel Hall.

On the 7th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Deigle, Mr. RICHARD BARRY, formerly of Philadelphia, to Miss ELIZA TOWNSEND, daughter of Mr. Lemuel Townsend, of the former place.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning, 22d inst. Mr. GEORGE ALLEN, in the 31st year of his age.

Suddenly, on Tuesday, 21st inst. Mr. JOHN J. EDWARDS, in the 32d year of his age.

On the 25th Sept. in the 17th year of her age, in New Egypt, N. Jersey, at the residence of Mr. Daniel Cornwell, ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of P. Williamson, of this city, formerly of the city of Baltimore.

On Tuesday morning, of a pulmonary disease, Mr. LAWRENCE WASHINGTON, in the 58th year of his age; a native of Virginia, and long a respectable citizen of Baltimore.

On the 15th inst. SAMUEL SANSON, in the 86th year of his age, after an illness of six weeks.

On Wednesday morning last, Mr. GEORGE AUBRY, in the 28th year of his age.

On Thursday evening, 16th inst. JAMES HUNTER.

On Thursday afternoon week, ANN ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Wm. R. Cash, aged 1 month and 15 days.

On Sunday morning last, after a few days illness, Mr. DANIEL SUTTER, in the 65th year of his age.

On Saturday evening last, after a short illness, the Rev. ABRAHAM I. KEYS, Pastor of the Hebrew Congregation of this city, in the 49th year of his age.

On Saturday afternoon last, in the 42d year of her age, Mrs. MARY RAYNOR, widow of the late Nathan Raynor.

On Sunday evening, 19th inst. Captain THOMAS ARNOLD, in the 60th year of his age.

Suddenly, on Monday morning last, Mr. HENRY M'CULLY, in the 65th year of his age.

On Monday morning, Mrs. RACHAEL MORGAN, wife of Henry Morgan, in the 40th year of her age.

On Monday afternoon, much lamented, Mr. JOSEPH MAYHEW, in the 30th year of his age.

On Monday afternoon, Mr. WILLIAM STEVENS, Pilot, after a lingering illness.

On Sunday evening, Mrs. REBECCA DAVIS, wife of Samuel L. Davis.

On the 9th of October, Mrs. HANNAH ANDREWS, in the 73d year of her age.

On Tuesday week, in the thirty-sixth year of her age, Mrs. CATHARINE LOCKWORT, daughter of Jacob Rechel.

On Wednesday, the 15th inst. WILLIAM, infant son of Alexander Henry, aged ten months.

On Tuesday night, the 14th inst. Miss ELIZABETH R. HASKINS, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Haskins.

On Tuesday evening, October 14th, in the 45th year of her age, Mrs. CATHARINE ZIGLER.

In this city, on the 12th instant, Mr. JOHN H. ROBBINS, aged 24 years, son of Mr. Nathaniel Robbins, formerly of Connecticut.

On Saturday evening, the 18th inst. at the residence of her son-in-law, Robert Tramble, Ridley Township, Delaware county, Mrs. PHEBE PHILE, relict of the late Mr. John Phile, in the 73d year of her age.

At Boston, on Friday night, Capt. ROGERS, of the Philadelphia line brig Olive.

On the 19th inst. at Hunting Ridge, Md. Mrs. MARY THOMAS, in the 64th year of her age, recently of the Eastern Shore, and widow of the late Rev. James Thomas.

On the 4th inst. at Camp No. 10, at the head of the Rapids of the Maumee River, Ohio, after an illness of 10 days, ASA MOORE, Esq. late United States' Assistant Civil Engineer, in the 31st year of his age. Col. Moore fell a sacrifice, while in the discharge of his public duty, to the bilious fever, which prevails every autumn in that flat and marshy country.

At New Orleans, 18th ult. of the yellow fever, Mr. CHARLES WAYNE WALTON, in the 25th year of his age, a native of New Jersey.

At Sullivan's Island, S. C. on Monday evening, the 6th inst. Capt. ROBERT HENLEY, of the U. S. Navy.

At Pensacola, on the 19th of September, Mr. ISAAC HALL, of the U. S. Ship Falmouth, aged 37 years.

FOR SALE,

LEHIGH, Beaver Meadow, Susquehannah and Schuylkill Coals, of superior qualities. Samples may be seen at the Office—to be disposed of at the Market price, during the winter. Apply to

JOHN RICHARDS, Penn'a. Coal Co.'s Office, No. 32 South Seventh street.

N. B. Coal in small quantities, will be disposed of, to enable families to be acquainted with the qualities, and at the same time instructed in the mode of burning said coals.—J. R. Oct. 25—tf

THE LADIES' MAGAZINE

WAS commenced last January. The subscription list has increased very rapidly since that period, with very little effort on the part of the publishers. Twelve numbers make a volume of about 600 pages of original prose and poetry. Mrs. Hale, the Editor, has received the aid of many of the first writers in the country. The following ladies are constantly contributing to the value and interest of the Magazine: Mrs. A. M. Wells, of Boston; Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, of Hartford; Mrs. Gilman, of Charleston, S. C.; and Miss Francis, the gifted Editor of the Juvenile Miscellany. Arrangements are also in train to secure the aid of several literary individuals in Philadelphia.

Nine numbers have been published; a few complete sets of the work remain on hand. Mr. Thomas T. Ash, No. 139 Chesnut street, is Agent for the publishers, and will forward it to Subscribers, free of postage, as soon as received from Boston. Oct. 25—tf

APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO APPRENTICES are wanted to the Chair making business. Lads from the Country would be preferred. Apply at No. 108 North Front street, Philadelphia. Oct. 25—2t*

APARTMENTS TO LET.

ON second story, two elegant rooms with kitchen, wood cellar, hydrant in yard, and other conveniences.

Also, bed-room in garret, if required.

For particulars, apply on the premises, No. 145 South Tenth street, below Locust street. Oct. 25—tf

WAS LOST,

FROM on board the Steam Boat Trenton, on the 17th ult. a SMALL WILLOW BASKET, containing a Lady's Dress, a Cashmere Shawl, Silk Velvet Reticule, Scarf, a variety of Capes, Collars, Gloves, Belts, Handkerchiefs marked E. K. M. and a number of other articles.

A suitable reward will be given for the basket and contents, or for satisfactory information respecting them, by JOSEPH THOMAS, at Trenton Bridge, Or JOHN B. LANE, Bloomsbury, Oct. 25—3t*

THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, AND TOKEN, for 1829.

JUST received, and for sale by S. HART & SON, No. 65 South Third street, THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, embellished with 12 splendid Engravings on Steel, and a richly ornamented Title Page.

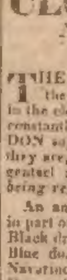
THE TOKEN, a beautiful Christmas Present, for 1829, Edited by N. P. Willis, with 15 Engravings.

Also, THE PEARL, or Affection's Gift, with a variety of London Annuals, Christmas Tales, &c. &c.

N. B. A choice collection of Engravings, Albums, Card Racks, and all the late Novels and Publications for sale as above. Oct. 25—tf

FAMILY TEA WAREHOUSE,

Fifth street, below Spruce, No. 88, on the west side.



THE Subscriber offers for sale, the following Green and Souchong Teas, which have been carefully selected for family use, all of which are warranted of the first quality, viz:

Hyson, Hyson Choulong, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Ponchong, in papers, do. in canisters, Padre and plain Souchong.

Also, Loaf and Lump Sugar, with a general assortment of School Books and Stationary articles, consisting of Writing and Wrapping Paper, Quills, ready made Pens, Slates, Pencils, &c. &c.

10 mo. 25—3t J. WATERMAN.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber acquaints his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed from No. 25 Apple Tree Alley, to No. 184 Race street, south side, a few doors below Sixth street, where he continues taking in, as heretofore.

Oct. 25—4t* ELIAS DEAL.

EVENING SCHOOL.

BENJAMIN C. TUCKER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has commenced an evening School at his room, back of the 2d Presbyterian Church, N. E. corner of Third and Arch streets, where he will teach the various branches of an English and Mathematical education.

Oct. 25—3t*

CHEAP BROAD CLOTHS,

AT No. 46 North Fourth street, 5 doors above Arch street. Our customers, who have large families to clothe for the winter, would save themselves some cash by calling and examining our low priced Cloths and Cassimeres, 7-4 Lee grey Cloth, $1 87 cents per yard; Indigo blue, at 1 12½ do. brown, at 1 87; Oxford mixed, at 2 50 a yard, usual retail price, 3 25; mixed Cassimers, 87 cents, commonly retailed at 1 25, with a large assortment of men's and ladies' Beaver and Gloves. JOHN KENNEDY.

N. B. Store open till 9 o'clock in the evening.

Oct. 25—2t

CLOTHING STORE,

No. 16 MARKET STREET,

(One door above Front, south side.)

THE Subscribers offer to the approbation of the community, a superior assortment of articles in the clothing line.—They have on hand, and will be constantly supplied with, an extensive stock of LONDON superfine cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c. which they are, and will be prepared to make up in the most genteel and satisfactory manner, *the new Fashions being regularly received from Europe.*

An ample quantity of ready made articles, consisting in part of

Black dress coats,	Oxford mixt undress round jackets,
Blue do. do.	Steel do. do. do.
Navarino do. do.	Blue do. do. do.
Bronze frocks,	Drab and blue box-coats,
Blue frocks,	Fancy blue and white mixt pants,
Bang-up cord pants, of superior quality,	Circassian coatees,
British silk vests,	Petent vest springs,
French do. do.	Swanskin drawers,
Black cas. trowsers,	Canton flannel do.
Blue do. do.	Bocking,
Navarino frocks,	Congress stocks,
Green do.	Spitalfield and Foulard do.
Parsons' grey coatees,	Velvet pants,
blue do.	Citron bang-up coats,
Superior satinet pants,	Super blue-black velvet vests,
Oxford mixt bang-up coats,	do. jet do.
White and coloured drilling pants,	New style Valentia vests,
Unbleached do. do.	do. Marseilles do.
Black cassimere vests,	Velvet round jackets,
Blue do. do.	Salmon drab pants,
Oxford and steel mixt pants,	Lasting pants,
Cadet do. do.	Swan-down vests, (an old and durable article)
Olive dress coats,	Fine linen shirts,
Dissecting aprons,	Middling do. do.
Fine linen collars,	Green riding coats,
Net cotton drawers,	Bronze dress coats,
Merino do.	New style toilenette vests,
Fine flannel shirts,	Muslin drawers,
Black cas. gaiters,	Linen do.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

From the New England Weekly Review.

THE REV. ABEL BLISS.

"On the desolation of a widowed heart."

In 1753,
The Rev. Abel Bliss
Was pastor of a little flock
Some twenty miles from this,
Who lived a single life until
The fire of youth had fled—
And had no woman near him
Save one that made his bed.

A sober reverend gentleman
Full of Greek and Latin;
He always wore a powdered wig,
And breeches made of satin;
And seldom went abroad, except
To funeral and to wedding,
And at the latter always staid,
At least until the bedding.

Of course he was the object of
The wiles of every spinster,
And all the stores of Cupid's arts
Were practised on the minister;
But still he kept his single state,
Unmov'd by their commotion,
And passed the zenith of his life
In acts of grave devotion.

One hundred pounds a year was all
His humble salary,
And half of this he always spent,
In acts of charity—
He lov'd to weep with those that weep—
To soothe the pang of grief;
Even at the grave he pluck'd the thorn
And gave the heart relief.

In 1762,
When forty years of age,
He lost his best parishioner,
Good Deacon Joel Page;
Who died and left a pretty wife,
A pair of children, and
At least a thousand acres of
The very best of land.

There was a splendid funeral,
For he was rich and Deacon;
And for each noble virtue, he
Was a lighted beacon—
The pious all were there, for he
Was ever a friend of theirs,
And every body else, because,
Such funerals were scarce.

His lonely widow in her weeds,
Stood up beside the bier,
And on his ashy brow she dropt
Full many a scalding tear—
And as they lowered him in the grave,
And drew the cords apart,
A pang of bitter anguish wrung
Her desolated heart.

A rending sob burst from her lips,
As dust was shovelled in—
And Rev. Mr. Bliss was moved
To soothe the grief within:
He prest her hand and whispered,
'He comforted me dear!'
The widow Page was Mrs. Bliss,
In less than half a year.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

CROSS READINGS.

1. A public writer says happiness depends on—9 ounces whale oil, a new article, entirely free from—slate or any other injurious substance.

2. Stolen from the dwelling of the subscriber—75 to 100 acres of good woodland—he will, no doubt, offer himself as a cook at some of the hotels.

3. H. Jenney's academy—wants a situation as housekeeper in a respectable—box of mammee long yellow nankin.

4. The friends of the Administration—if not sold by the 6th December next, will be—to rent for a term of years.

5. A young man who has had—10 or 12 hair dressers from Paris—in all stages of their growth—offers the whole for sale to close a concern. Catalogues of the collection may be had at the store, gratis. W.

You ask me the reason I wear a white hat,
'Tis for *lightness* I wear it, what think you of that?
So *light* is its weight, that no headach I rue;
So *light* its expence, that it wears me out two;
So *light* is its colour, it never looks dusty;
So *light* though I treat it, it never "rides *rusty*;"
So *light* in its fashion, its shape, and its air,
So *light* in its sit, its fit, and its wear;
So *light* in its turning, its twisting, its twining,
So *light* in its beaver, its binding, and lining;
So *light* to a figure, so *light* to a letter,
And if *light* my excuse, may you *light* on a better.

NO ADMITTANCE.—A poor tailor being released from a troublesome world and a scolding wife, went to the gate of Paradise; Peter asked him if ever he had been in purgatory,—"No," said the tailor, "but I have been married."—"Oh!" says Peter, "that is all the same." The tailor had scarce got in, before a fat turtle eating alderman came puffing and blowing, "Hallo, you fellow," said he, "open the door."—"Not so fast," said Peter, "have you been in purgatory?" "No," said the alderman; "but what is that to the purpose? you let in that poor half starved tailor, and he had been no more in purgatory than I."—"But he has been married," said Peter. "Married," exclaimed the alderman, "why I have been married twice."—"Then pray go back again," said Peter, "Paradise is not the place for fools."

IMPORTANT TO RATS AND MICE.—A London journal communicates the interesting intelligence that white cats with blue eyes are always deaf.

A TURKISH SITUATION.

The celebrated English Philosopher, Sir H. Davy, has lately advanced the opinion that the centre of the earth is a mass of liquid fire.—And M. L. Gordier, of France, asserts that the heat increases at the rate of 1 degree for every 45 feet from the surface—that at this rate boiling water may be found at the depth of 1 1-2 miles—that at the depth of 60 miles, rocks, such as we see on the surface, are constantly in a melted state. It would then seem that the whole earth is a vast mass of melted burning matter, covered with a crust only 60 miles thick. Heaven preserve us from dropping through any of the cracks into the burning ocean below.

Is a man little? Let him always, if possible, stoop. We are sometimes tempted to lay sprawling in the mud fellows of from five feet to five feet eight, who carry the back of their heads on the extreme summit of their back-bone, and gape up to Heaven, as if they scorned the very ground. Let no little man wear iron heels.

Is a man tall? Let him never wear a surtout. It is the most unnatural, and therefore, the most awkward dress that ever was invented. On a tall man, if he be thin, it appears like a cossack trouser on a stick leg; if it be buttoned, it makes his leanness and lankness still more appalling and absurd; if it be open, it appears to be no part of his costume, and leads us to suppose that some elongated habit maker is giving us a specimen of that rare bird, the flying tailor.

LORD NORBURY.

A gentleman on circuit narrating to his Lordship some extravagant feat in the sporting way, mentioned, amongst other achievements, that he had lately shot thirty-three hares before breakfast.—"Thirty-three *hares*," exclaimed his Lordship; "zounds, Sir, then you must have been firing at a wig."

When Sir William Curtis returned from his voyage to Italy and Spain, he called to pay his respects to Mr. Canning, at Gloucester Lodge. Among other questions, Sir William said, "But, pray, Mr. Canning, what do you say to the tunnel under the Thames?"—"Say," replied the Secretary, "Why, I say it will be the greatest *bore* London ever had, and that is saying a great deal."

A shoemaker of Schoharie, was the other day fitting a customer with a pair of boots, when the buyer observed, that he had but one objection to them, which was that the soals were a little too thick.—"If that is all," replied Crispen, "put on the boots, and the objection will gradually *wear away*."

When Mrs. Robinson published her Sappho and Phaon, she wrote to Mr. Bowden the newspaper editor, in the following terms:—"Mrs. Robinson would thank her friend Bowden for a dozen puffs for Sappho and Phaon." By mistake of the twopenny post, this note was delivered to Mr. Bowden the pastry cook in the Strand, who sent this answer:—"Mr. Bowden's respectful compliments to Mrs. Robinson, shall be very happy to serve her; but as Mrs. R. is not a constant customer, he cannot send the puffs for the young *folks* without first receiving the money."

One day when Sir Isaac Heard was with his late Majesty, it was announced that his Majesty's horse was ready for hunting. "Sir Isaac," said the King, "are you a judge of horses?"—"In my younger days, please your Majesty, I was a great deal among them," was the reply.—"What do you think of this, then?" said the King, who was by this time preparing to mount his favourite; and without waiting for an answer, added, "We call him *Perfection*."—"A most appropriate name," replied the courtly Herald, bowing as his Majesty reached the saddle, "*for he bears the best of characters.*"

About the time when Murphy so successfully attacked the stage-struck heroes in the pleasant farce of *The Apprentice*, an eminent poulterer went to a sporting club in search of his servant, who he understood was that evening to make his *debut* in *Lear*, and entered the room at the moment when Dick was exclaiming, "I am the King—you cannot touch me for coining!"—"No, you dog," cried the enraged master, catching the mad monarch by the collar, "but I can for not picking the ducks."

The following anecdote is told of a certain irritable tragedian. He was playing *Macbeth*, and had rushed off to kill *Duncan*, when there was no blood for the Thane to steep his hands in. "The blood! the blood!" exclaimed he to the agitated property man, who had forgotten it; the actor, however, not to disappoint the audience, clenched his fist, and striking the property man, a violent blow upon his nose, coolly washed his hands in the stream of gore that burst from it, and re-entered with the usual words, "I have done the deed—didst thou not hear the noise!"

When Colman read his admirable opera of *Inkle and Yarico* to the late Dr. Moseley, the Doctor made no remark during the progress of the piece, and when it was concluded he was asked what he thought of it. "It won't do," said the Doctor, "stuff, nonsense!" Every body else having been delighted with it, this decided disapprobation puzzled the circle; he was asked why? "I'll tell you why," answered the critic; "you say in the finale,

"Now let us dance and sing,
"While all Barbadoes' bells shall ring."

It won't do—there is but one bell in the whole Island."

Sontag.—A Frenchman describing to an English lady, said "it is *superbe! magnifique! enfin*, what you call in Angleesh, pretty good." The praise of Mademoiselle Sontag will bear about her this manner of translation.—We will leave out the pretty, and say just the good.—She is good—a good *singer*, but no goddess, and we are tolerably confident that bonging, drowning, and fighting for her will not be fashionable in this land of beauty.—She has good eyes, from which she keeps up what soldiers would call a rolling *fire*, not particularly maiden like, but rather more closely resembling the knowing looks of a smart lady's maid. She has good *teeth*, and a mouth which, form a capacity of extension of which she liberally avails herself, affords excellent conveniences for exhibiting them from dusk to dusk. Her face is of the German shape, which, truth to say, is not the best model. The *ensemble* of her figure not remarkable.—In the details, her hand is pretty; and, strange in a German, she has a beautiful foot. Her execution is wonderful, but we have heard of many singers who have pleased us more. Rongi de Begnis, the lost pearl of the opera, we would especially instance; also Fodor. The idea of her playing in serious opera, strikes us at this moment as perfectly absurd. The Herald writer, who seems to think that the turn-up nose, like the turn-up card of wistet, shows the trump, confidently infers intellectually from that index, but we have our physiognomical doubts whether the *retrousse* will ever rise above the arch.

THE ORIGIN OF CARDS.

Without enquiring whether any games with cards, which resemble those of our former times, were in use among the Greeks and Romans, Father Menestrier, in his "Bibliotheque Curieuse," confining himself to France, says, that it is only about four hundred years since games of cards were first known. This he demonstrates by a negative argument, drawn from an ordinance of Charles VI. in 1891, against the use of all such games as did not assist the military science; and in which, though the forbidden games are enumerated, there is no mention of cards. The following year, however, is that to which he gives their origin, as the occasion of their being invented. It was in 1392, when Charles VI. became disordered in his mind, the whole court was employed in contriving every possible method of diverting his melancholy.

The four suits are supposed to represent the two branches of the state—the church and the army; the city and the country. The hearts, or *cœurs* and which should be choir-men, for the church, the Spaniards represent by copes, or chalices, instead of hearts. Spades, in French *piques*, signify pikes. In Spanish, swords are called *spada*, denoting the military order. Diamonds, *carreaux*, or squares; on Spanish cards, *dineras*, or coins, are expressive of the monied, or mercantile men of the city. Clubs, *trefoil* in French; in Spanish, *casta*, a club or rustic weapon, for the peasantry of the country.

What trifles govern the world! A Captain of a privateer, by refusing to give his daughter in marriage to the young Napoleon, laid the foundation of that imperial structure on which the world gazed with wonder, and which all the might of Europe could scarcely overturn. "For," says Napoleon, "it is an error to believe that a grand ambition occupied me at that period of my life; and had he not refused me, his eldest daughter, I should willingly have abandoned the sword to devote myself entirely to the estate of my father-in-law."

A curious specimen of Art.—A miniature cannon has been made by Mr. J. Towson, Jr. watchmaker, Devenport, which, as a specimen of neat and ingenious handicraft, is well worth the attention of the public. It is complete in all respects, having a bore and touch-hole; the gun is made of steel, the carriage of gold, and the wheels of silver; and the whole weighs only the twenty-ninth part of a grain! The workmanship is very beautiful, but cannot be distinguished except through a powerful magnifying glass—the size of this warlike engine being only about that of a common pin's head!

SALT A CURE FOR EPILEPSY.—On Thursday afternoon, a decent looking woman was observed to stagger to the pavement at the foot of the High Street. Immediately afterwards she fell back—her eyes were shut—her arms extended—her mouth open—her lips pale—and to all appearance she was fast stiffening into death. A woman approached with a handful of salt, and a gentleman ordered it to be handed to a police officer, that it might be put into the mouth of the sufferer. The salt had not lain half a minute on her lips till she licked it in with her tongue, and in a minute afterwards she opened her eyes, rose, and went away. The gentleman who ordered the salt to be applied, followed her a few yards, and inquired if she was subject to such fits. "O yes," she replied, "but I never was so soon cured before." This is the third instance of the kind we have detailed within these few months, because so simple and efficient a remedy for such an afflicting disorder cannot be too generally known.—*Scotsman.*

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Ploughing.—Ground which is naturally level, if the soil be good, is estimated the best for tillage, because the dressing and soil are not washed away by rains. When the ground to be ploughed is the sloping side of a hill, the furrows should not be ploughed up and down the hill, but the contrary way, which will greatly prevent the soil from being washed into the valleys by heavy rains.

Of the various kinds of Seeds.—That seed, of every kind which is the largest grown, and earliest, ripe, should be selected for sowing. Changing seed frequently is a very judicious practice, provided the seed be brought from a colder to a warmer climate.

Sowing and Planting.—The only proper time to sow and plant, is when the ground is sufficiently warm to receive the seed. Much has been said and written on the best method of raising *potatoes*. It appears that small potatoes are equally as good to plant as large ones, if the ground is well manured, but if the ground is poor, perhaps it would be better to plant large potatoes, rather than those of the smallest size. In all cases potatoes cut into pieces come up sooner than those planted whole, but if a drought come on soon after planting, those planted whole resist the drought the best.

Beans do best planted among corn, as the rust is then not so injurious to them as when planted by themselves, especially *white beans*.

With regard to the various kinds of grain, it appears best in general, to cultivate several sorts every year, as no one kind will always do well, for sometimes the mildew or blight will destroy the grain, and sometimes the cold and frost will destroy the Indian Corn, and insects sometimes destroy both.

The best manures appear to be

1—Common barn manure, if a sufficient quantity be used.

2—Plaister of Paris, where the ground is not too moist.

3—Wood ashes, which is best on land newly broken up. This is also better on high than *low* ground.

Signs of Storms and Winds, Rising.

Not God alone in the still calm we find,
He mounts the *Storm*, and walks upon the *Wind*.
POPE.

If in the morning, before the sun's rising, the eastern sky looks pale, and refracted beams stream up in divergent rays above the horizon, sudden tempest, accompanied with hail may soon be expected.

Chaff, leaves, and other light things whisking about, and turning round foretell tempestuous winds.

A continual vibration or shaking of the dry leaves which remain on the beech and many other trees; and also the much whispering or rustling of reeds or flags, in ditches and fenny places, when little or no wind is observed elsewhere, indicate sudden storms, or other changes in nature.

Signs of Fair Weather.—The Moon at four days old, having her horns very sharp and pointed, foretells fair weather to the full, if not to the next change.

The stars shining clear and bright, and seeming to dart or shoot out pointed rays, is a sign of fair weather. So, also, are little clouds sinking low in the south-east and south-west.

The sun rising clear and bright, and setting at night blushing, without any clouds near it; also the rainbow appearing after a shower, and the blue and yellow part of it of a very bright and light color, predicts fair weather.

Fish often rising and bubbling at the top of the water; cattle feeding without often looking round them; larks rising very high and continuing singing a long time; scattering white clouds at the north-west; and bees flying far from their hives, and returning late home, are all presages of fair weather.

A bright, clear, and shining circle about the moon at the full, promises serene weather, and indicates many fair days to ensue.

Signs of Storms Ceasing.—A hasty shower of rain after the wind has raged for a considerable time, soon abates the density of the clouds, and terminates the storm.

If a storm rises with the sun, at the setting of the sun it will begin to abate, and about midnight cease.

JUST PUBLISHED,
CASKET, FOR OCTOBER,

EMBELLISHED with an elegant Portrait of Benjamin Franklin, and a fac simile of his letter to Mr. Strahan, two Views, &c.

CONTENTS.

Biography of Dr. Franklin; The Widows Tears; My Pencil, by L. S. of Washington; The Poacher; The Russian Black Eagle; Monastery of the Howling Dervishes, Sonnet on Sympathy; The Shipwrecked Wanderer; Buttermilk Falls, with an Engraving; Theological Seminary in New York, with an Engraving; Lady Olivia de Castro; The Price of Politeness; Sketches from a College Port Folio; American Drawing Room; Women of England; Maternity; Woman's Eloquence; Soldiers' Bride.

WIT AND SENTIMENT—Meteorological Observations.

SCHOOL OF FLORA.

MUSIC.—"Wilt thou meet me there, Love."

POETRY.—Stanzas; The Spirit of Happiness; The Ways of Providence; Stanzas; Meditations; The Skies; To ——; To My Dog Carlo; Anthony A. Palmer; An Ode to Thought; The Christian; Song.

Price $2 50 a year, single Nos. 25 cents; each No. contains 48 royal octavo pages, closely printed on fine type, and good paper. Published monthly, by

S. C. ATKINSON,
oct. 11—tf No. 112 Chesnut street.

JOSEPH WEEKS,
No. 2 North Eighth street,

OFFERS for sale, a handsome assortment of Ladies' Boots and Shoes of the best quality, viz Lasting, Denmark Satin, Morocco and fine Leather Boots and Walking Shoes, warranted water-proof. Dancing and a variety of other shoes, which will be sold low.

N. B. Wanted, a binder and trimmer; good wages will be given, and recommendations required. None need apply but those who understand their business.
Oct. 11—4t*

HIDES.

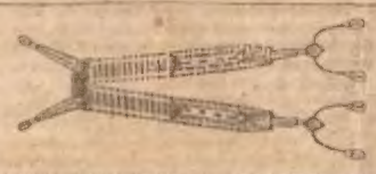
600 LIGHT HIDES, suitable for UPPER LEATHER, at $1 50 each. For sale by
ANTHONY P. MORRIS,
Oct. 11—3t* No. 34 Chesnut street.

COTTON YARN.

A GENERAL assortment of Weaver's Yarns, of first quality, from No. 4 to 22; in reps and hanks, from the Darby Union Factory, &c. For sale at No. 23 Minor street. Oct. 11—3m

WANTED,

A SITUATION as a clerk, by a young man who has a knowledge of BOOK KEEPING. Good recommendations can be given. A line addressed to A. Z., and left at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, will meet with attention. oct. 11—tf



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Removed from No. 138 Market street, to No. 26 South Fourth street,
OPPOSITE THE INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL.

VAN HORN & PIMM respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they continue to manufacture and have constantly on hand at their store, as above, a general assortment of Silk, Worsted and Cotton Suspenders, Russian Belts, Silk, Hair and Patent Leather Stocks, Vest Springs, Cravat Stiffeners, &c. all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

☞ All kinds of Suspenders repaired.
Oct. 11—2m

BOYS' BOOTS.

THE Subscriber has just opened two cases of very superior Boys' Boots, which he is retailing at 2 dollars only.

Also, on hand, an elegant assortment of Gentlemen's copper nailed Boots, from the most approved manufacturers, at the very low price of $2 50.

A general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fancy and common Shoes and Boots, &c.

SAMUEL D. BREED,
Sept. 20—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

FIRE PROOF DOORS,
And Standing Screw Presses.

PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete, with iron sides, for Typefounders, Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different Sizes, for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. MILL SCREWS and MILL SPINDLES made to order and SMITH WORK, in general, by
CHARLES EVANS, No. 12 Bread Street.
april 16—ly

IMPERIAL BROKEN PAPER,

WELL adapted for fine wrapping, for sale at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chesnut street. July 19—tf

ANTI-SYPHILITIC SYRUP.

THE genuine Anti syphilitic Syrup of Jaffetious, prepared and sold by Frederick Klett, at the north-east corner of Callowhill and Second streets, Philad. price $1 per bottle. may 24—6mo

GRAND EXHIBITION.

THE undersigned has the honour of informing the public, that he intends exhibiting a number of

Panoramas and Transparent Views,

Of the most admired parts of America and Europe, for a short time only in this city. Among them there is a view of Fair Mount, taken from the second story of Mr. Pratt's dwelling, at Lemon Hill, which forms a pleasing prospect; Constantinople from the north; Athens, in Greece; the Ionian Island Zante; Venice, in Italy, built on the Adriatic sea; Rome, and other celebrated cities and landscapes of Europe; Conflagrations, Winter Night, Moonlight, and Architectural pieces.

As the inhabitants of this city are known to possess a high feeling for arts and sciences, and the undersigned being fully convinced that his exhibition has always received the admiration of judges, he hopes that it will have the same reception here.

The Exhibition is at No. 48 South Fifth street, where Mr. Maelzel had his exhibition. Open from 6 in the evening until 10. Admittance 25 cents; children under 10 years half price. C. NOLEN, jr.
Oct. 18—4t

WANTED.

IN A SCHOOL, a lad about 14 years of age, capable of teaching a junior Class, to whom board and tuition in the intervals of his parental duties, would be a sufficient compensation. Address, post paid,
JOSEPH GILL,
Oct. 18—4t* Wilmington, Del.

TO LET

SEVERAL ROOMS in a good modern built house, consisting of the use of the kitchen, with wood-cellar, hydrant, and other conveniences.

A note addressed to A. N. and left at this office, stating name and residence, will be attended to.
Oct. 18—2t*

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AMERICAN SCENERY.

JUST published by T. K. GREENBANK, No. 64 Spruce street, Philadelphia, a volume of splendid views of American Scenery, as follows:—

1. A view of Beck's Shot Tower, on the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, and adjacent scenery.
2. A view of the Light House, on Long Island Sound, with the adjacent scenery.
3. A view of York, on Lake Ontario, with the fortifications.
4. Characteristic Scenery on the Hudson River.
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These Views are executed in the best style of Philadelphia engraving, from drawings made upon the spot. Each Plate is accompanied by a full and accurate description thereof, so as to make it perfectly intelligible to every person.

The work is printed on superior paper, and with a handsomely printed cover, and delivered to subscribers at the very low price of One Dollar *per copy*. Flexible *covers* will be used for *country subscribers*, so that they can be safely sent by mail.

☞ Any gentleman, postmasters and others, who will remit $15 to the Editor, shall recieve 20 copies. All orders from the country will be promptly attended to.
T. K. GREENBANK,
Oct. 18—3t No. 64 Spruce street.

WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY, or by the 10th of next month, a small house, calculated for a fancy store, rent from 150 to $250.

Also, a small dwelling house, in a genteel neighbourhood, rent from 120 to 170 dollars.

Sealed application, addressed to P. Q. and left at this office, will be attended to. oct. 18—3t*

A FARM WANTED,

WITHIN ten miles of this City, to contain from 30 to 60 acres of good land, with buildings convenient. Any person wishing to sell such a farm, may leave a note at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, addressed to S. H. stating the quantity and quality of the land, improvements thereon, situation, price, and such other particulars as he may think proper. Oct. 11—3t*

THE MISS CLULEYS,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their Seminary, from No. 74 South Fourth street, to No. 9 Cherry street, between Third and Fourth street, where every branch of an English Education is taught, and every attention paid to the comfort and morals of the pupils committed to their instruction. Oct. 18—4t

TO RENT,

TWO large rooms in the house, No. 46 Market street, third door below Second street, suitable for Ware rooms, Printing Office, Bindery, or Manufactory. Inquire of
J. & M. SHARPLESS,
Oct. 18—tf On the Premises.

MERINOS AND CIRCASSIANS.

RECENTLY OPENED, 2 cases MERINOS, assorted shades; and several cases of Circassians, (or twilled Bombazetts) plain and fancy colors.

Also, bottle green, blue and drab HABIT CLOTHS and COATINGS.

Fancy colored Pelisse Cloths and Cassimeres.

A large supply of SILK GOODS, and a complete assortment of articles in the furnishing line.
TOWNSEND SHARPLESS,
Oct. 18—3t No. 30 South Second street.

STUMPS.

ALL Persons whose upper front teeth, which have been allowed to press one against another, and to fall into a ruinous state of decay, and particularly if any of them are broken off, or near it, such persons would do well to apply to the Advertiser, and have Teeth fixed in the mouth upon the stumps, which can be done without pain. It is the best and cheapest way known, the way nearest to nature, and never injures the adjoining Teeth.

The Advertiser writes daily in the Chronicle, upon the preservation of the Teeth, and publishes something new every Saturday, or every other Saturday.
B. WILLIAMS, Dentist,
Aug. 2—3m Office, No. 122 North Fourth street.

SPLENDID ALBUMS, CARD RACKS, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have RECEIVED by late arrivals, a general assortment of SPLENDID ALBUMS, interlined with Tinted Paper.

Also, Card Racks, Fire Screens, &c. of the newest Fashions, with an assortment of all kinds of Fancy Stationery, Engravings, Scrap Books made of English Drawing Paper, and a choice collection of the latest Novels and Publications, which will be sold on accommodating terms. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and view the same. S. HART & SON,
Fancy Stationers, No. 65 South Third street.
Oct 11—1y

IRON BOILERS.

70 IRON BOILERS, suitable for Dyers and other purposes, of various sizes, from 10 to 100 gallons, received and for sale, by
NEWBOLD & RHODES,
Oct. 18—3t No. 80 South Wharves.

TO PRINTERS.

THE following FOUNTS, in good order, and only half worn, may be had at low rates.

Pica 3 nick 528 lbs.
Small Pica 1 nick 394 lbs.
Pica 1 nick 94 lbs.
Brevier 3 nick 660 lbs.
Brevier Greek 142 lbs.
Small pica 2 nick 250 lbs.
Minion (with complete Dictionary sorts) 600 lbs.
A small fount of Great Primer and Script.

Apply at the Printing Office, No. 112 Chesnut street.
june 13—tf

TO CARPENTERS AND BRICKLAYERS.

FOR SALE, 50 Ladders. Enquire at Shop No. 80 Sterper's Alley, running from Second to Third street, between Pine and Lombard streets. July 19—3m

CHEAP BOOTS & SHOES.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at his store NO. 230 MARKET STREET, CORNER OF SEVENTH STREET, a large and general assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES by the Package, Dozen, or Single Pair, which he warrants as cheap, if not cheaper, (quality considered) than at any other establishment in this city. The following are some of the kinds and prices:—

Men's best Philad. manuf'd calf skin Boots,	From $4 00 to $4 50
do. do. do. strong water proof do.	2 50 3 00
do. do. Adams nailed boots,	2 25 2 50
Youth's Boots,	2 00 2 25
Men's best calf skin Mocroes,	1 62½ 2 00
do. kid and cordovan do.	1 25 1 50
do. calf skin shoes and Pumps,	1 37 1 75
do. seal skin and cordovan do.	1 12½ 1 37½
do. 2nd quality do.	75 1 00
Ladies' best lasting springs and heels, full dressed,	1 00 1 37½
do. 2nd quality,	62½ 75
do. best morocco springs and heels,	1 00 1 37½
do. 2nd quality,	50 75
do. best morocco Boots,	1 37½ 1 75
do. leather Shoes,	75 1 12½
do. do. Boots,	1 12½ 1 37½
Children's morocco and leather Boots and shoes,	25 62½

The above are retail prices; a liberal discount to country merchants.

He has also made arrangements for a regular supply of Eastern nailed Boots by the package.

Also, Trunks of various kinds, and all sizes.

Also, 50 dozen Kid Skins.

GEORGE F. JORDAN.
Sept. 13—3m

DR. CHAMBERS'
REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.
BEWARE OF IMPOSTURE.

THE almost incredible success which Dr. Chambers' Medicine has met with in the cure of Intemperance, has brought forth many fraudulent imitations of this valuable remedy. To secure the public against imposition, the directions accompanying the genuine remedy for Intemperance are signed by James H. Hart, M. D. and A. M. Fanning, successors to Dr. Chambers. Sold in Philadelphia exclusively by the following Agents:
WILLIAM MOORHEAD,
315 South Second street.
ELLIS & MORRIS,
36 Chesnut street.
feb 18—tf

BRUSH MANUFACTORY,
No. 25 NORTH THIRD STREET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his store from No. 8 Decatur street, to No. 20 North Third street, newly opposite Church alley, where he still continues to manufacture Brushes of every description, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, either for cash or approved Country merchants and others who deal in the article will find it to their advantage in giving him a call, as his prices are as moderate as will be found in the city.
june 11—tf MICHS BUSCH.

SOUTHERN FEATHERS.

8000 Wt. Prime Southern Feathers, put up in sacks from 30 to 50 wt. to suit purchasers, which will be sold very low on application to
SAMUEL K. BARTLESON,
Oct. 4—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine streets.

CHEAP SILK AND FANCY STORE,
No. 88 North Second street, above Arch.

MOSES J. GOUDKOP has just received, in addition to his former assortment, viz:
Black, blue black, and assorted colours gros de Naples;
Black, blue black, and assorted colours gros de Berlin;
Black, blue black, and assorted colours satins;
Black, blue black, and assorted colours satin ture;
Super black, blue black, and assorted coloured *Lorences* and *marcelins*;
Black, blue black, and assorted colours silk velvets;
Black mode, different widths and qualities;
Black, blue black, and assorted coloured crapes.

Also, an assortment of plain and figured satin mantles and gros de Naples ribbands.

With an addition of other articles, all of which he will sell low at wholesale or retail. Oct. 4—3m

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

SOTTER, No. 1 South Third street, up stairs, keeps constantly on hand, at the manufacturer's prices, a supply of

Writing Paper, from $2 50 to $3 per ream.
Letter Paper of various qualities, $2 50 to $3
Printing Paper—Medium, Royal, Superroyal, Imperial, Columbian, and Double Medium, from $2 75 to $3 per ream; together with a great variety of Hanging, Wrapping, Letter, Cartridge, Folio Post, Mapp, Bank Note, and other Papers, Pasteboards, &c. &c.

Also, a constant supply of Standard SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONARY, at the most reduced prices.
June 24—tf

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY,
No. 1 Bread street, or 1 door North of No. 71 Arch St.

THE success attending this Institution since its recent commencement, has far exceeded the expectations of its most zealous friends, and the subscribers feel confident that the future improvement of their pupils will ensure to them a continuance of public favour.

The course of instruction comprises Reading, Plain and Ornamental Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Use of the Globes, Map-drawing, History, Composition, Drawing, Painting on Velvet, in Oil and Water colours, Rug and Lace-work.

Also, French, by an eminent Teacher.

Lessons in any of the above branches, given separately, if required.

Terms made known on application.
Sept. 20—3m Misses BARNARD.

A FARM,
AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that Valuable Farm, on which he formerly dwelt, situate near Eagle Point, in the Township of Deptford, County of Gloucester, and State of New Jersey, within about ¼ of a mile of the River Delaware, 2½ miles from Woodbury, and 7 from Philadelphia; containing about 140 acres, near 40 of which is meadow, principally of the first quality, 60 of arable land, and the remainder woodland.

There are on said premises a large two story brick dwelling house and kitchen, 30 by 48 feet, all under one roof, well finished and divided, with a complete cellar under the whole; a large barn and hay house, crib house, smoke house, spring house, and all other necessary buildings in good repair. The farm is in good order, and well fenced with cedar rails; and has thereon a good apple orchard, and other fruit trees.

A further description is considered unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase will examine for themselves, and they will be shown the same, by applying to George Allen, on the premises, or to the subscriber, near Woodbury. GEORGE WARD.
Sept. 27—6t*

INDIGESTION.

THIS disease is one of the greatest evils of a city life. Whatever can contribute to remove it will always be anxiously sought. The following certificate speaks well for the remedy mentioned therein. Persons in want of such a medicine will find their wishes gratified by applying to C. L. Smith, corner of Allen and Division streets.

"We, the undersigned, having been afflicted with indigestion, loss of appetite, and great weakness about the stomach and bowels, attended with an coward fever, for many years past, for the cure of which we have had recourse to a great many remedies, without relief. On the recommendation of a friend, we have been induced to try the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, from which we have found complete relief; and we feel it a duty to recommend this excellent medicine to all those who are afflicted with the above complaint.

"Margaret Beckman, 231 Lombardy street; John Tappen, 17 Orchard street; Alexander Stevens, 312 Grand street; Jared Ferguson; Mary Ann Sheets; John Williamson, New York." For sale by ISAAC THOMPSON,
may 31—3m N. W corner Second & Market, Philad.

ISAAC REED,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
No. 176 *North Second street corner of Vine*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends always on hand at the old stand, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver patent lever and plain watches. Eight day Clocks and cases, time pieces, silver table and tea spoons and soup ladles; Ladies fine Gold Filagree paste and plain earrings and breastpins, Fine Gold Curb and common chains, seals and keys, Silver and steel spectacles, thimbles, pencil cases, snuff boxes, coral, &c. He has also covered, in addition to his former stock, an handsome and beautiful assortment of Britannia ware and Block tin (American manufacture) Coffee and tea pots, sugar and slop bowls, cream cups, also plated table and tea spoons. The above goods he will sell on as low terms as they can be purchased in the city.

N. B. Clocks and watches carefully repaired and warranted as usual. An apprentice to the above business is wanted, one from the country would be preferred. Oct. 4—6t

SELECT SEMINARY,
NO. 36 NEW STREET.

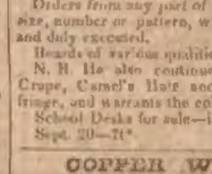
IN the Seminary the various branches of an English Education are inculcated, upon the principal of analytic induction, requiring of pupils oral *reasons*, in tracing the attributes and relations of any particular subject. The advertiser bears in grateful remembrance those who have hitherto intrusted him with the education of their children; and respectfully solicits those who may yet extend their patronage, to apply early; a high sense of the responsibility of his station, being a sufficient guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties.
JOEL ERWIN, Principal.
Sept. 20—3m

IMPROVED COOKING STOVES.

JACOB F. PLEIS has on hand at his establishments, No. 131, and No. 99 North Second street, the newly *Improved Cooking Stoves* of the best patterns, either for wood or coal. These Stoves are the best in use for roasting, baking, stewing, boiling, &c. for large or middling families, and require less wood than stoves usually do.

He has also for sale cannon, coal, and 9 plate stoves, Franklin and cabin stoves, backs and jambs, &c. of the very newest pattern, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices.
Sept. 20—3m

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c.



THE Subscriber has always for sale, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds. Also, Cummins' superior eight day Timepieces, gold chains, seals, keys, breast-pins, finger rings, ear rings, silver spectacles, thimbles, table and tea spoons, sugar tongs, musical boxes, and a variety of other goods, which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.

Orders from the country punctually attended to.
JOHN C. FARR,
Aug 30—1y No. 88 Market street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL K. BARTLESON,
N. E. CORNER OF SECOND & PINE STREET.

HAS on hand, an extensive assortment of green VENITIAN BLINDS, which he offers low for cash. He also keeps a vast number of the most fashionable well made BEDS, of various sizes, equal to any ever offered for sale on this continent. feb1—tf

WATCHES,
JEWELLERY AND SILVER WARE.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lapine and Plain WATCHES, fine Gold Chains, Seals, Keys, Silver Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Soup Ladles, Spectacles, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, a few hundred Musical Boxes, and a variety of other Fancy Articles, which he offers for sale very low, wholesale or retail, at his Jewellery Store, No. 50 Market street, between Second and Third streets, next door to the Indian King Tavern.
Sept. 20—6m* WILLIAM BAILY.

FOR SALE,
At JAMES WINTER'S *Manufactory*,
No. 37 Arch, between Front & Second streets,

AN EXTENSIVE assortment of round and square Hand Boxes, of different sizes and patterns, wholesale and retail, on moderate terms.

Orders from any part of the City or Country, for any size, number or pattern, will be promptly attended to, and duly executed.

Boarded of various qualities for sale cheap, for cash.

N. B. He also continues to dress Silk, Waterloo, Crape, Camel's Hair and Merino Shawls, curls the fringe, and warrants the colors not to fade.

School Desks for sale—inquire as above.
Sept. 20—7t*

COPPER WAREHOUSE.

FRANCIS HARLEY, Jun. Coppersmith, 78 South Front street, above Walnut, has constantly on hand of his own manufacturing, COPPER and B